CHURCHVILLE

Reminders · of · the · Past

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INTRODUCTION

The Summer Canada Youth Employment Programme is a federally funded programme which provides valuable learning experience and employment for students who are currently enrolled in post-secondary studies.

This particular project is sponsored by the Employment and Development Branch of Employment and Immigration Canada in conjunction with the Brampton Heritage Board (LACAC) and the Corporation of the City of Brampton.

Churchville-Reminders of the Past focuses on and documents the historical structures within the tiny hamlet of Churchville. It is the third in a series of publications (Building Images, 1983; Yesterday Today, 1982) which attempts to educate the public on the desirability of maintaining the heritage characteristics of a given area or property.

It is hoped that this study will reveal to many the historical and architectural values of structures located within Churchville and that it would encourage continued preservation of the same.

The assembling of this book would not have been possible without the help from the many people who consistently gave of their time, energy, and patience. We would like to take this opportunity to thank them, with special thanks to the following whose assistance was most appreciated:

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David Golden

Joan and David Rollings

A special thank-you to the residents of Churchville without whose interest and knowledge we would not have been able to gather much of our information.

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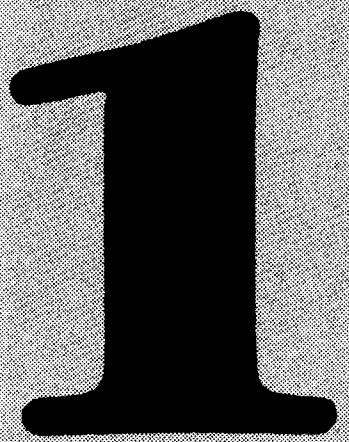


Reminders of the Past

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The small hamlet of Churchville is located approximately one mile south of the intersection of Steeles Avenue and Third Line West. Though the village became part of the City of Brampton in 1974, it still retains its own identity.

At a glance, one might assume that this small and peaceful village had never been larger than its present population of 250. However, a brief survey of Churchville's history will reveal to us a community that once teemed with life and vitality.

Various sources indicate that Churchville was established in 1815 by a United Empire Loyalist from Virginia named Amaziah Church. Since the survey of the northern section of Toronto Township was not complete until 1818, there are no land records previous to this, and it is assumed that Church and his family simply squatted on the land.

The unlimited natural resources in this area made Churchville a perfect place to settle. Amaziah must have realized this because he immediately constructed a lumber and brushwood dam. This generated enough power from the Credit River for the future operation of mills. Church's saw and grist mill built in 1819, is believed to be the first in the area.

At this time the Crown was quickly selling one-and-two-hundred-acre parcels of land. The first recorded one-hundred-acres of land in Churchville was granted to a Mr. Jacob Brill on July 20, 1821. Subsequent purchases were soon initiated and by the end of 1822, most of the immediate area was settled.

It was during these initial years that Churchville was considered one of the fastest growing towns in Peel County.

Contributing to its potential for development was the town's excellent location. The Credit

River provided transportation for the logging industry, and lumber supplied by the White Pine forests was plentiful. Settlement and farming was ideal in the lowland areas and nearby hills which nestled the valley served as good grazing grounds.

By 1831, Churchville possessed two general stores, a distillery, a tannery, and a population of approximately eighty people. The town was thriving and on its way to self-sufficiency. From 1831 to 1847, Churchville experienced great growth due to the demand for lumber by both Britain and the United States for the construction of ships and canals. In addition, wheat grown by Chinguacousy farmers was also sent to Churchville to be milled; thus aiding the grist-mill industry. Churchville prospered such that by 1847 there were two or more of almost everything (eg. saw mills, grist mills, tanneries, churches, etc.). The town also had a Post Office which existed from 1836 to 1918. In fact, the size of the town was such that through the 1830's and 1840's, it was considered as quite a rival for the neighbouring town of Brampton.

The town's importance had grown to the point that William Lyon MacKenzie, leader of the radical wing of the Reform Party, held a meeting there on August 15, 1837 to enlist volunteers to ride with him in the rebellion. Six-hundred people turned out for the rally and there were uncomfirmed reports of a conspiracy to assassinate MacKenzie. The meeting ended with a violent brawl and MacKenzie was escorted to safety at a nearby house.

Indeed by 1847, Churchville was totally self-sufficient and becoming quite prosperous. The period from 1846 to 1848 was the most rewarding to the town. Not only did the population soar but new businesses were created and older ones expanded.

By 1850, lumber was no longer Churchville's

main industry. This was due to the depletion of the White Pine forests and a greater demand for other products. With an increasing use of steel in the shipping industry and a world-wide demand for wheat products, wheat-milling displaced lumbering, becoming Churchville's main industry.

Churchville's dream of future prosperity were greatly hindered in 1855 when the Grand Trunk Railroad decided to go through Malton and Brampton, by-passing Churchville entirely. As a result, Brampton became the most logical route for the transportation of goods and thus Churchville began to suffer in the area of attracting commerce and urbanization. Originally, it had been the company's intent to build the railroad through Churchville but the people had greedily demanded too high a price for their land and consequently the line was re-routed through Brampton where land prices were lower. Despite loosing the railway and its accompanying economic benefits, Churchville managed to carry its own weight and continued to grow to its peak population of approximately 400 in 1860. This growth was largely due to rumors of another railway to be built and that Churchville would be chosen as the seat of Peel County. It seemed that by 1866, the town was back on its feet again and was beginning to prosper once more. However, misfortune hit Churchville when in 1867 Brampton was selected as the County Seat because of its excellent location and facilities. Immediately following this decision, the population and economy of Churchville went steadily downhill as people relocated to Brampton. It was no longer profitable to operate a business in Churchville as more and more people sought the economic security of a larger town. In 1875, a fire destroyed much of the town leaving little evidence of its existence. Buildings destroyed in the blaze were not rebuilt

as the citizens of Churchville continued to relocate elsewhere.

In 1877, the Credit Valley Railway was constructed though Peel County but it was built too far from Churchville and arrived too late to have any significant impact on this once thriving community. Instead, it produced further growth in Brampton and hurried Churchville's decline. Another railway called the Canadian Electric Line was officially opened on April 14, 1917. It ran between Toronto and Guelph and went through such communities as Meadowvale, Churchville, Eldorado, Norval, etc. Even though it operated parallel to the CN line (which could handle more freight and passengers at a cheaper rate), its failure was blamed on the development of the motor car and the inconvenient location of the main terminal at Keele and Dundas. Nevertheless, the line was active in the summer for people travelling to their cottages in Churchville and the amusement park at nearby Eldorado. Unfortunately, this third railway closed in 1931 due to its under use.

Like other rural communities in modern times, Churchville has had its fair share of problems. Floods in the early 1900's not only put the town under three to four feet of water but also shifted and destroyed some of the buildings. Immediately following Hurricane Hazel, the area was declared a flood plain by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. In 1973, land use regulations were imposed and in 1978 it was made part of the Parkway Belt West.

In addition to natural disasters, Churchville was greatly affected by the cancellation of the Avro Arrow on February 20, 1959. Known as "Black Friday," the announcement left approximately half of Churchville's residents unemployed. Much of the village's population left shortly after

in pursuit of new jobs. Since then, Churchville has gradually declined in terms of commercial activity.

Today on Churchville, a few of the original buildings still remain. Over the years, each of the three churches (Anglican, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan Methodist) have closed down. Only the United Church (formed through the union of Episcopalian and Methodist) which closed in 1971, still remains. Hotels, stores and stables have been converted into homes and the school house, closed in 1963, is now the Brampton District Headquarters for the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Presently, Churchville is a quiet little community that many have forgotten. The foregoing review of its history has, however, revealed to us a community that has had variety in both its economic and social life. Though affected by everything from natural disasters to political decisions, Churchville has survived to be a reminder of the past for future generations.

Gradually the life of the community has been picking up as many young families are moving back into the area for the benefits of country living without losing the conveniences of the nearby cities.

We hope that Churchville's diversified past has made you more aware of its historical significance and of the importance it plays in Peel County's heritage.

Heritage Designation

HERITAGE DESIGNATION

One major focus of the Ontario Heritage Act passed in 1974, is to "support, encourage, facilitate the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario." Through this Act, the Ontario Heritage Foundation strives to encourage widespread public participation in the important task of conserving our architectural and local heritages.

Due to the specific nature of heritage conservation, the legislation suggested the appointment of a Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) to aid municipal councils with the administration of their heritage programmes. Acting as an advisory body to council, it is primarily responsible for recommending properties or districts deserving of designation under Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. This enables municipal council to protect and enhance historic properties and and districts.

The importance of designation can only be emphasized further when one realizes that every community in Ontario possesses a unique and special past that is as important to the province as a whole as it is to the individual towns. Equally significant is the priceless evidence of human history present in the depth, variety and quality of the architecture and landscape.

PROPERTY EVALUATION

Before the LACAC can recommend to council a property/district for designation it must provide sufficient reasons to substantiate its proposal. Though the Act itself does not define specific criteria for designation, experience with past heritage properties has suggested that the following should be considered;

- a building may be of architectural significance due to its fine style or representative of a specific period or region; it may also be the work of an important builder, architect or designer.

- included should be architectural styles such as plan and arrangement of spatial elements; use of materials and details; colours, textures and lighting; and the relationship to neighbouring structures.

- when a building is considered a landmark or forms an integral part of the surrounding area, it may play a special role in the character of the neighbourhood.

- antiquity is a vital factor but is not a sufficient basis on its own to substantiate nomination.

- the residents in a community should be able to recognize the connection between the stated reasons for designation and the actual architectural and visual character of the property under consideration.

- a property should retain a good portion of its original state, including original or early materials and craftmanship.

· like magnificant structures such as mansions or public buildings, a modest structure may possess equal importance to a community's heritage.

· a building or property may have contributed to an important historical event or been associated with the life of an outstanding member of the community.

· personal memories, community attachments or aesthetic tastes can be important but because they are subjective, they require careful and balanced judgement.

In general, designated properties should display some of the architectural, cultural, social, political, economic and military aspects of our history. They could also possess some connection with specific events or people that have helped shape a community's history.

DISTRICT DESIGNATION

In the designation of an entire heritage conservation district, an aggregate of buildings, streets, and open spaces, as a group become collectively valuable to a community in much the same way as a single heritage property can. A number of major factors should be considered in the choice of a potential heritage conservation district, namely the architectural and historical significance of the area.

Architecturally, there may be buildings in the community worth conserving because of their similiar or contrasting architectural styles. In addition, the use of the buildings (eg. church, town hall, mill, etc.) and its style, linking it to a particular period, must also be considered.

Historically, the entire area could be related to an outstanding member of the community or connected to a significant event. Just as important would be the overall contributions the preservation of the district would provide to the surrounding areas. As well, any distinguishing characteristics of the district that set it apart from the rest of the community should also be taken into account.

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, Part V, district designation provides a means for protecting the characteristics of such areas in times of change or progress. It allows council to control, to a certain extent, demolition or removal of buildings, thus conserving the reasons for designation. If a designated district includes vacant property it does not prevent development of that property, as long as any work done would be sympathetic to the character of the district. The compatibility and design of new construction may be reviewed and regulated by council more rigorously than permitted under the Planning Act.

DESIGNATION OF A PROPERTY

Designation of heritage properties is concerned with the designation of individual structures or property on which the structure is situated. The basic criteria upon which to consider a property for designation are essentially the same as those previously mentioned in the "Property Evaluation" section on page 99.

Heritage designation protects important historical properties from incompatible alterations and hinders demolition. It does not aim at controlling the resale or market value of the property nor does it impose any obligation or expense upon the owner to repair, maintain or renovate the property. Specific regulations are provided for the protection of property rights at every level of the designation process.

Heritage designation, when implemented correctly, helps to revitalize, stabilize, and improve the characteristic of a community through restoration and rehabilitation of its heritage properties.

It is hoped that through a heritage conservation district designation, the community will be in a better position to grasp and retain a sense of its past through protection of its heritage and cultural ties.

FUNDING

Though normal upkeep and maintenance are essential responsibilites of every property owner, people with heritage properties are sometimes faced with more extensive restoration or repair costs. Since the conservation of heritage properties is for the benefit of both the public and the owner, it is recognized that there is a need for some form of public aid as an expression of the community's interest in maintaining the property. Accordingly, designation has been made a prerequisite for public financial assistance to upgrade or restore heritage properties.

Municipalities, through the Ontario Heritage Act, can provide grants or loans to owners to cover all or part of the costs involved in the repair or restoration of the designated property.

Though seldom used, the Act also enables municipalities to provide funds for the acquisition or expropriation of a designated property (under the Expropriation Act). This power would be exercised only in the best interest of the community where preservation is highly desirable and no suitable alternative is found.

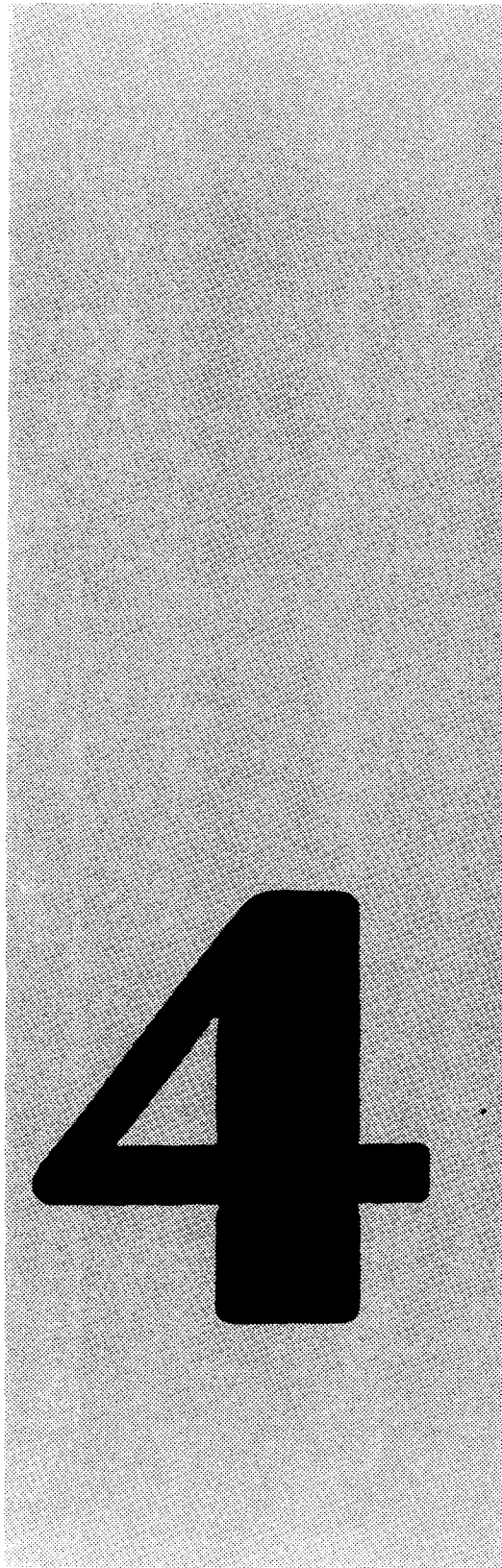
In addition, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizen and Culture, provides financial assistance through grants/loans to encourage, promote and conserve important heritage buildings. Funds from the foundation are normally offered in exchange for a heritage easement. A heritage easement is a legal agreement between the owner of a heritage property and some public agency responsible for the heritage conservation that ensures the preservation of the property while providing the owner with possession and use of the property.

Currently the Building Rehabilitation and Improvement Campaign (BRIC) from 1981 to 1986, is providing funds for heritage conservation to match

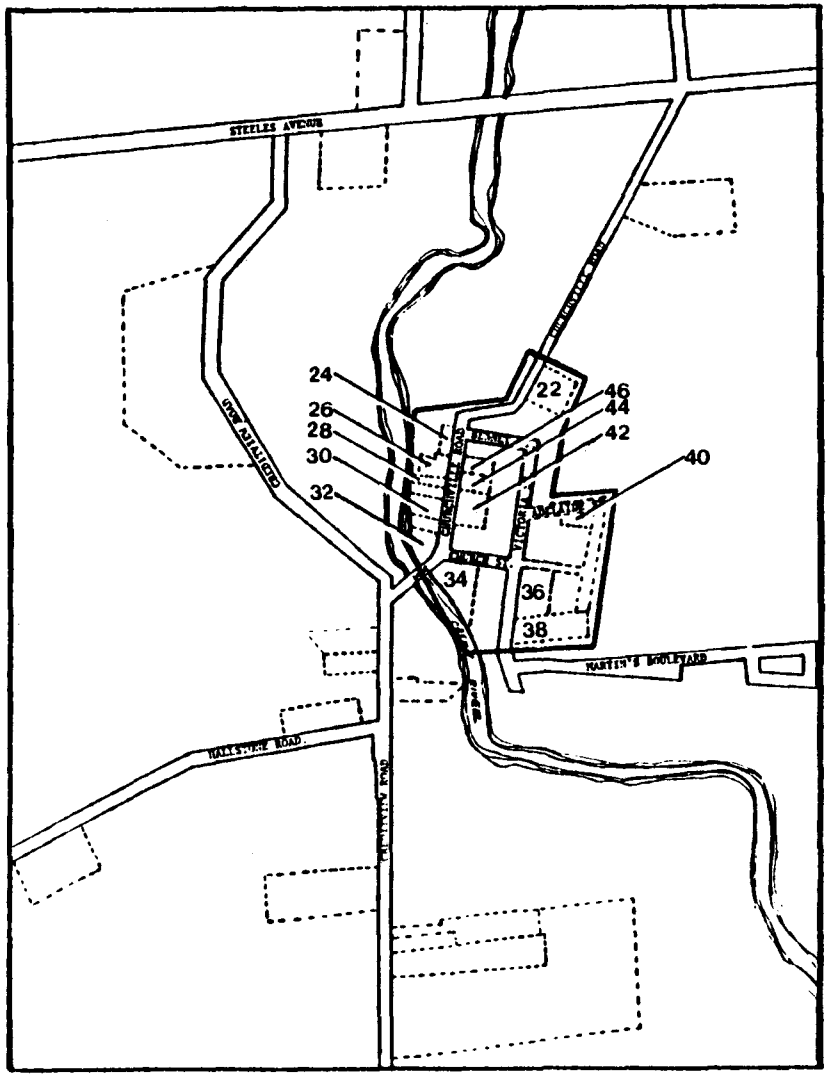
private or municipal contributions, depending on the individual programmes. Funds available for work on any designated property can be obtained through the Designated Property Grant while the Corporate Sector Grant provides funds for designated properties of a commercial or industrial nature.

** the previous section "Heritage Designation" is a generalization of the Ontario Heritage Act as it pertains to this specific project. For further information and legal aspects, refer to the Ontario Heritage Act, or contact the Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture or the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The Heart of Churchville...



PROPOSED PROPERTIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

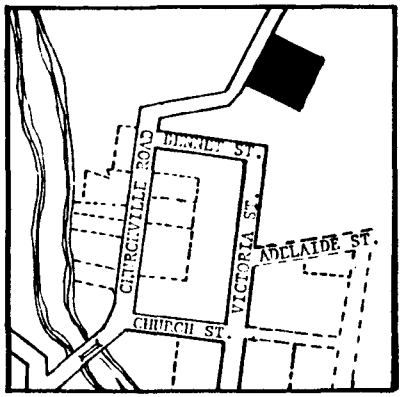


** numbers indicated are for page reference.

The following properties are those that we feel should be included in the proposed Heritage District within Churchville. The proposed district is indicated in the diagram to the left and is located in the heart of Churchville. We limited the district to this particular area because we discovered, through research, that it once served as the hamlet's centre of activity.

These homes, in addition to possessing historical and architectural value, had previous uses ranging from hotels and stores to livery stables and storage sheds. The combination of these buildings create a streetscape which provides us with a view of the life in Peel County during the nineteenth century.

CHURCHVILLE ROAD E/S • Fraser Property



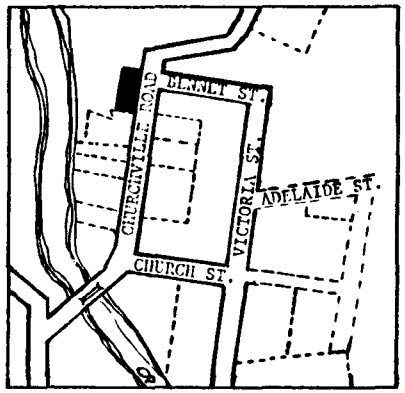
Known to many as "Whitehall", this house is located at the top of the hill just above the town centre. The name's origin is uncertain but sources indicate that it is probably due to it consistently being painted white. Believed to be one of Churchville's oldest buildings, this two-storey, five-bay wide structure is typical of nineteenth-century hotel design. Since the style of the narrow, plain pilastered doorway and the five windows above are characteristic of loyalist homes before 1840, we can date the building around this time.

Local references suggest that the building originally served as a dining hall in conjunction with an inn across the street, (no longer in existence). The hotel also lodged many travellers and there was at one time a huge barn in the back which was used to stable their horses.

The style of this building is classically simple. The outside of this frame house is sheathed in its original tongue and grove clapboard siding while the inside is lath and plaster. The central door sash has sidelights (formerly coloured glass), and a wooden transom. Strip decoration is evident along the entablature and the raised panelling of the front door is duplicated below the sidelights. Fluted pilasters also flank each sidelight and the gable ends feature continued eaves. Green shutters formerly hung by the windows but they have since been removed.

Constructed of hand-hewn logs and a timber frame, the structure sits on a stone foundation while the rear brick addition, although very old but not original, rests on stone piers.

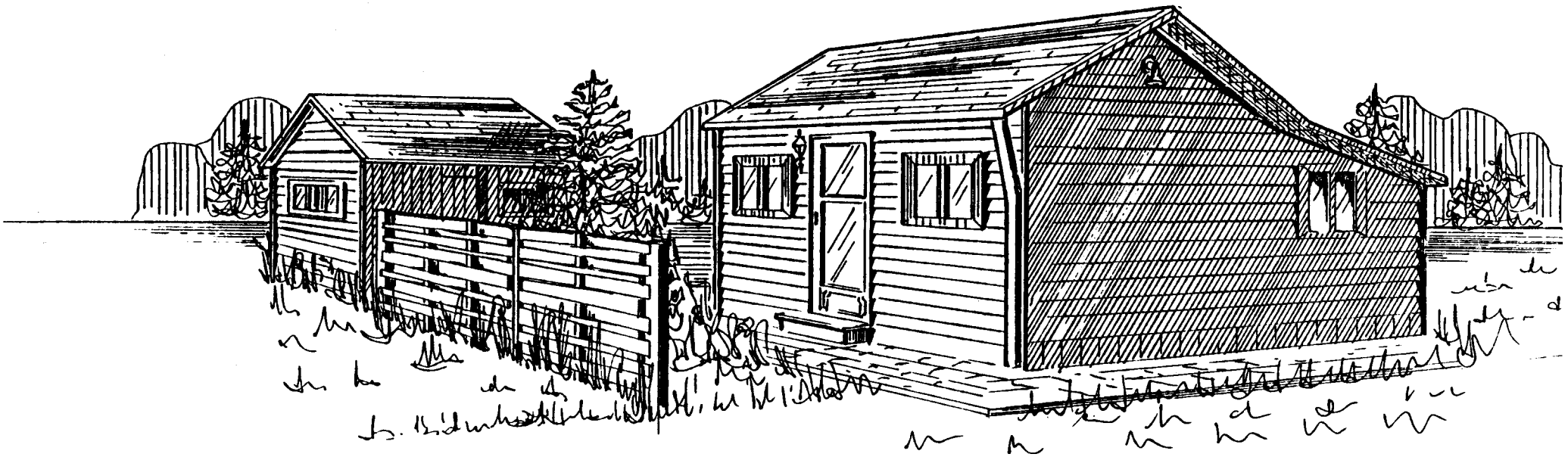
CHURCHVILLE ROAD W/S • Belohlavek Property



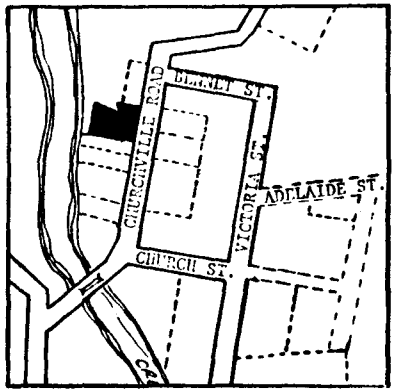
When travelling down the hill towards the center of Churchville, the first buildings seen are these two small houses on the right hand side. The construction dates are unknown but interviews with present and former residents indicate that they existed prior to 1930.

The larger home is the more recent of the two. Believed to have been built between the early to mid 1900's, it originally functioned as the garage for a store, now the Berger residence (see page 26). Formerly a simple gabled structure, a kitchen has been added to the rear giving a 'saltbox' like appearance to the home. Symmetrical in design, this home is three bays wide.

The second structure is the older of the two with an estimated construction date of 1900 or earlier. Unlike the other, it has remained unaltered. It also is three-bays wide with a central doorway. The gently sloped gables face the street and the facade is sheathed in vertical board and batten siding, the other three sides being clad in aluminum siding. This structure had originally served as a storage shack with fuel oil being the main content.



CHURCHVILLE ROAD W/S • Berger Property

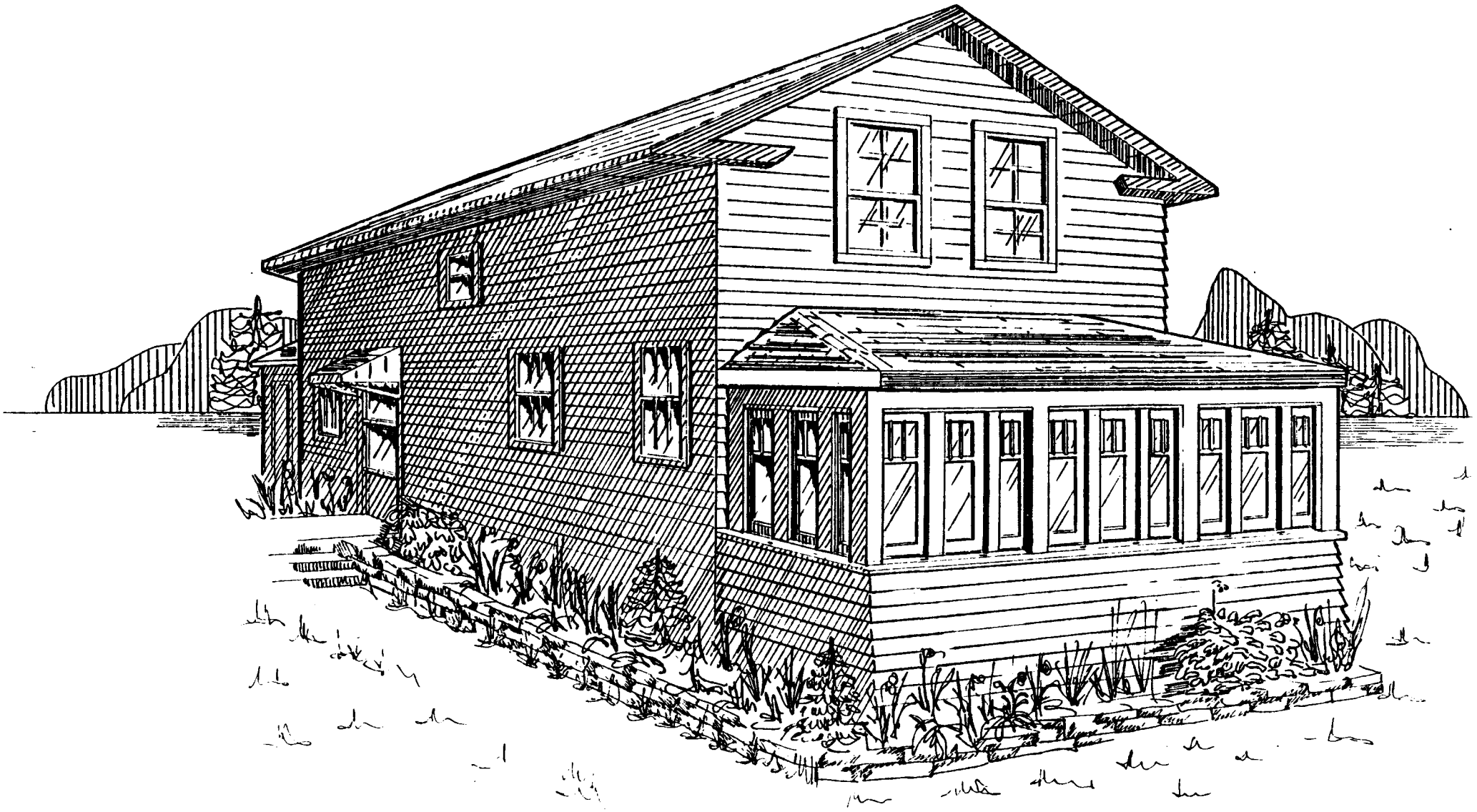


Situated in the heart of Churchville, this building is one of the earliest found in the area. Circa 1830, the home also served as a grocery store. from the 1860's to the 1950's.

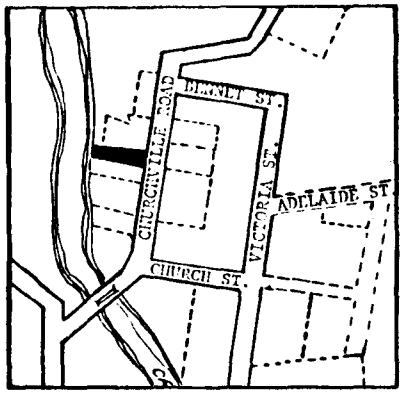
This one-and-three-quarter-storey gable-front house display returned eaves; a feature commonly found in vernacular homes of the mid-nineteenth century.

Exterior additions to the home include the enclosed verandah located at the front of the structure, a rear extension, and two porches located on either side near the back of the building.

A barn is also featured on the property. Built approximately the same time as the home, it displays board and batten wood siding. The Belohlavek's residence (see page 24), on the adjacent property was once used to store fuel-oil for the store when it was in operation.



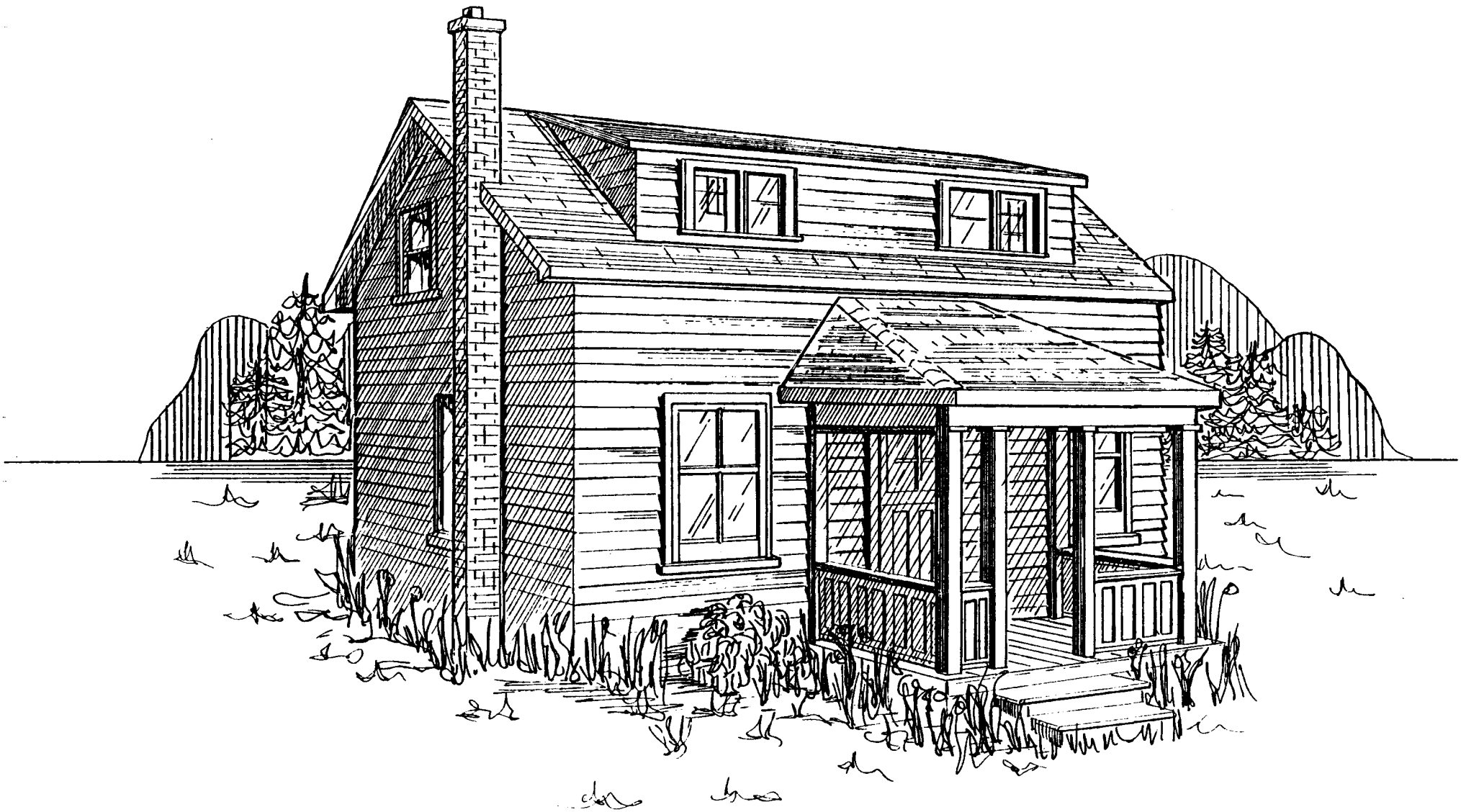
CHURCHVILLE ROAD W/S • Burton Property



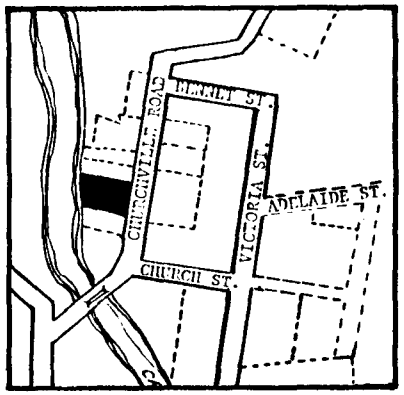
This one-and-three-quarter-storey frame home has served as a place of residence since it was built around the mid to late 1800's. The rectangular shape of this three-bay-wide home has not changed drastically over the years. The door was built to the left in order to provide a larger room on the other side. Simple boards are used as framing for the doors and windows. The windows are double-hung with four large panes whereas the door has a combination of four small panes and two lower recessed panels.

Built on a mansonry foundation, the original clapboard siding has been replaced with aluminum. Roofed with asphalt shingles, it probably had wooden shingles when first constructed.

The open porch features closed railing panelling details. Alterations on the home involved the repair of the floor, walls and the addition of a washroom. Included on the lot is a shingle faced garage that was built much more recently.



CHURCHVILLE ROAD W/S • Brown Property

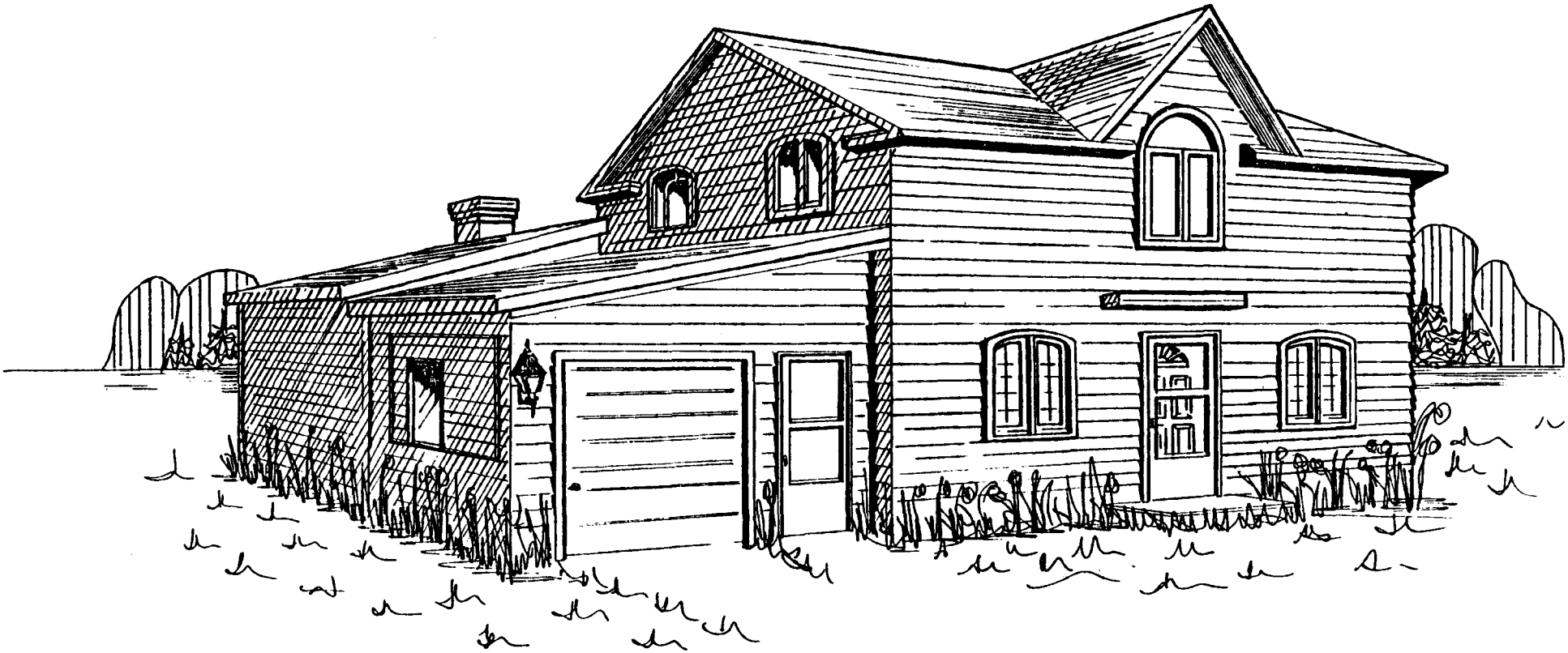


Originally of the same design as the Weiland's residence, (see page 34), this home, predate 1860, has undergone many physical changes. over the years.

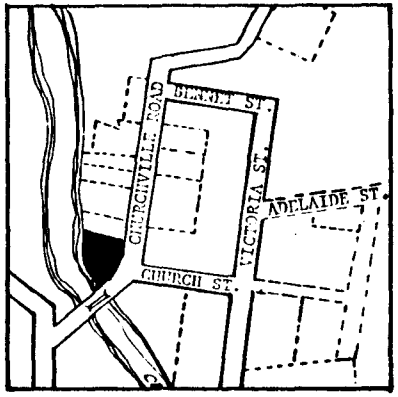
The straight line of the roof has been interrupted with the addition of a wall-dormer, giving the structure the appearance of a centre-gable house, popular during the middle of the nineteenth century.

To illuminate the upper storey, a semi-circular window has been installed. Segmental windows located around the structure have replaced the original flat, square-headed type and the four-panel door with fan-light is also a recent addition to the home.

Other additons and alterations include the garage located to the left of the structure, and a rear extension. The original clapboard exterior has also been recently replaced with aluminum siding.



CHURCHVILLE ROAD W/S • Golden Property

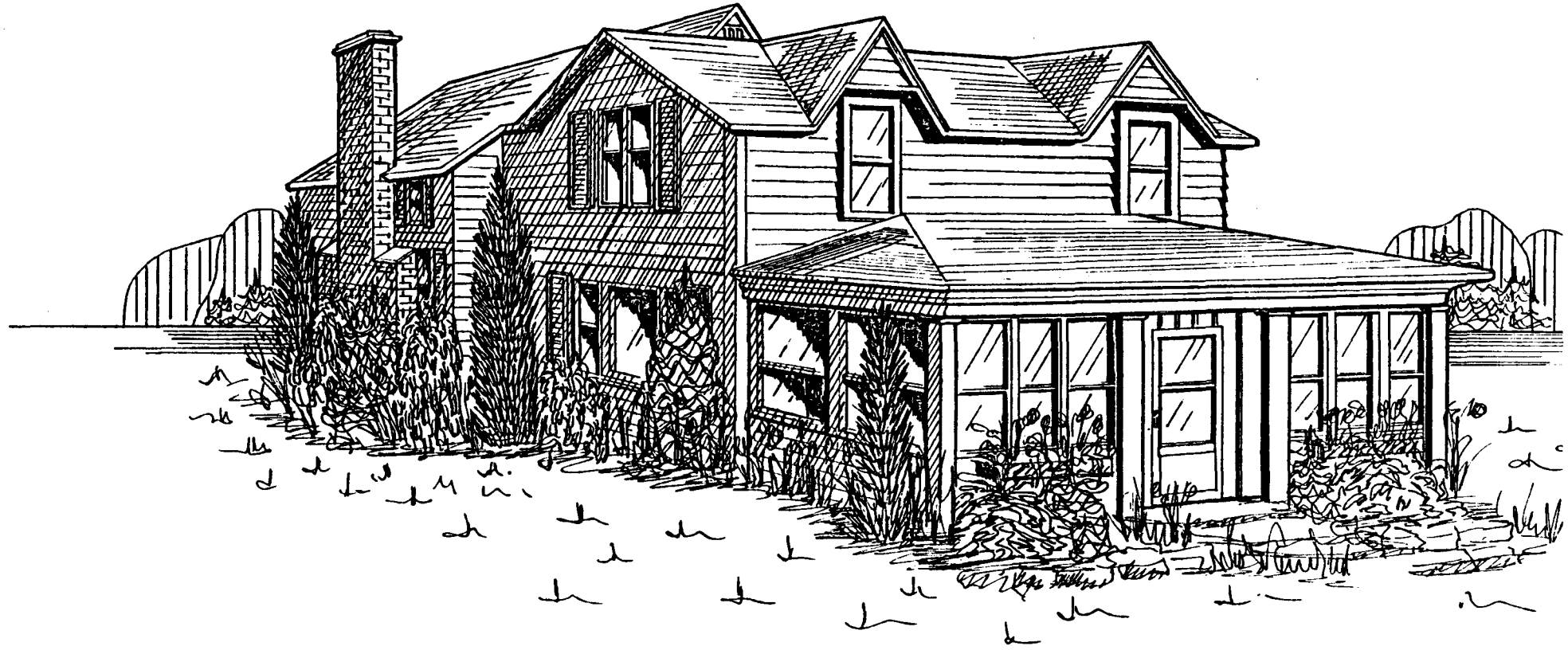


Originally built as a place of residence for Mr. T.A. Fogarty, the great-grandfather of the present owner, Mr. David Golden; this home also served as Churchville's wagon-wheel shop, community store and Post-office. Known by many of the older inhabitants as "Fogarty's Groceries"; the store sold everything from boots to gasoline.

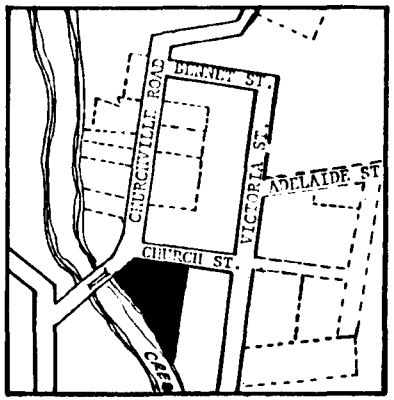
Circa 1840, the rear portion of the first floor was for residential use while the upstairs served as the wagon-wheel shop. The one-and-one-half-storey front portion was later added when the store was established in the early 1900's. In addition, a blacksmith shop was located next to the store where the garage now stands.

Except for the chimney and the enclosed verandah, the basic shape of the home has remained relatively unchanged. The pine clapboard and wooden shingles that originally covered the exterior wall have been replaced with aluminum siding and asphalt shingles. The interiors have also been completely renovated.

Strictly a home since the store closed in the late 1960's, the building has been in the Golden family for over a century.



CON 3 WHS, CHURCH STREET • Weiland Property

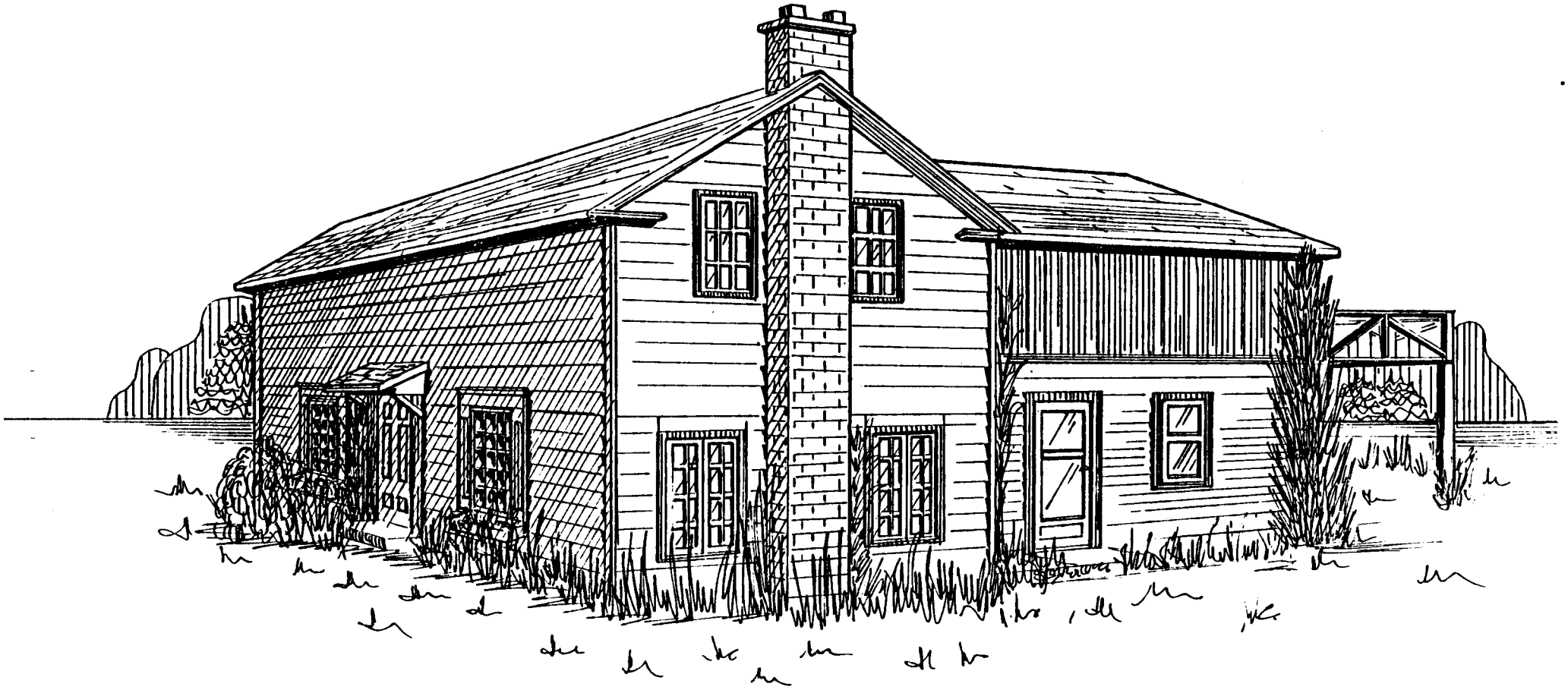


First built as a place of residence, this one-and-three-quarter-storey home also served as a slaughter house that provided meat for the Golden's Store (see page 32). Though the Regional Assessment rolls indicate that this house was built in 1915, it is believed that a more accurate date of construction would be during the middle of the nineteenth century or earlier.

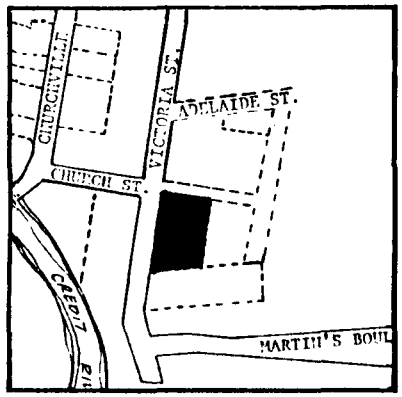
Measuring three bays wide, this building features many characteristics of homes found in the area during this period; rectangular plan, symmetrical facade, returned eaves, square-headed doors and windows and a gable roof.

Delicately fluted Classical mouldings adorn the window and door trims, each crowned with a flat cornice. The main entrance displays a six-pane door with recessed panels, also characteristic of the period.

Originally sheathed with clapboard, the exterior walls are now covered in aluminum. The two additions located at the rear of the building were not constructed at the same time. The lower portion was added on as a 'lean-to' kitchen during the turn of the century followed by the upper portion in more recent years.



CON 3 WHS, VICTORIA STREET • Laffoley Property



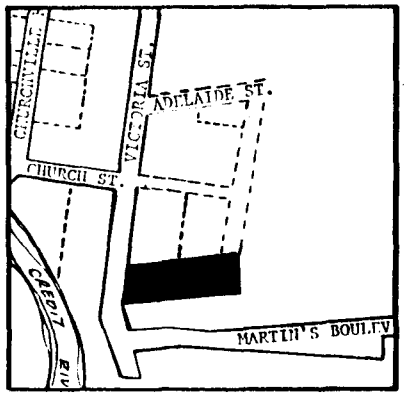
Circa 1900, this one-and-a-half-storey home has its main section constructed of solid brick. Though not evident in the illustration, there is an entranceway located just left of the chimney. This doorway appears to have been once used as the main entrance. It features a central wood door with ten-paned sidelights on either side. The door has six panes on its upper portion and three recessed panels on its lower half. Delicate clean mouldings frame the door and the stone lintel above is painted a bluish-gray.

An interesting feature is the treatment of the roof trim. Simulating extended rafters, curved brackets are used as supports for the eaves. The soffit has tongue and groove construction and the verge features a gentle curve design where it meets the eave. Though the brickwork is basically a running-bond design, there is flemish-bond brickwork one every sixth course.

Below the brick is a trim consisting of fieldstones, which in turn rests on an elevated cement basement wall. The windows have wooden frames with simple mouldings, stone lintels, and voussoir-like sills. The chimney is a more recent addition.

Built much later is the smaller section in the foreground. Featuring aluminum siding and wood-framed window, it also has a fieldstone trim and a raised first floor. With its entrance located below the first floor, access to the basement can only be from the outside, providing additional proof that the front section was added much later. Other buildings still in existence include the old garage, shed and poultry house.

CON 3 WHS, VICTORIA STREET • Horsley Property

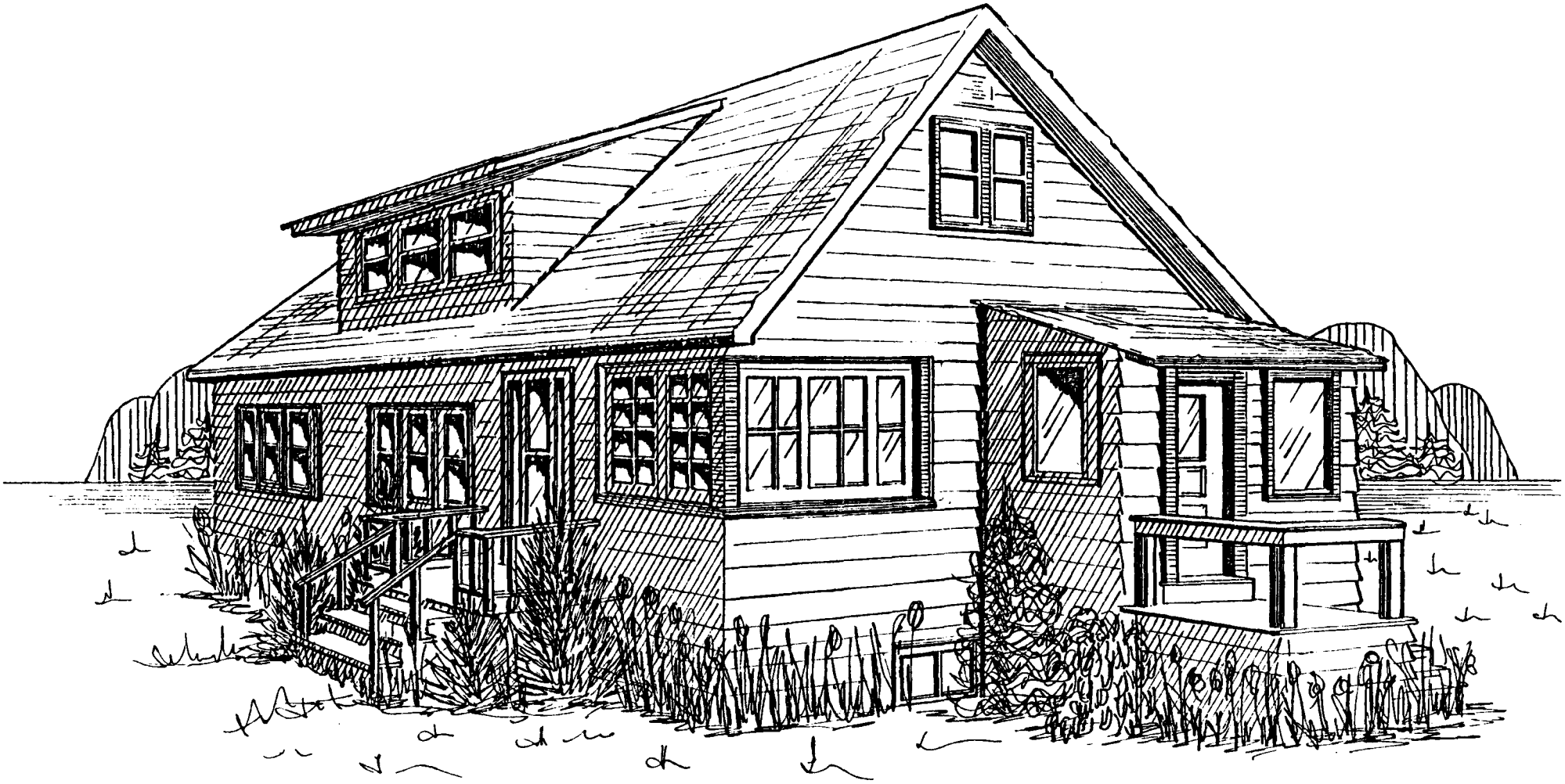


Constructed in the early 1900's, this one-and-one-half-storey wood frame house sits on five acres of land adjacent to Churchville Park. Though quite extensively renovated, its basic rectangular shape has remained intact.

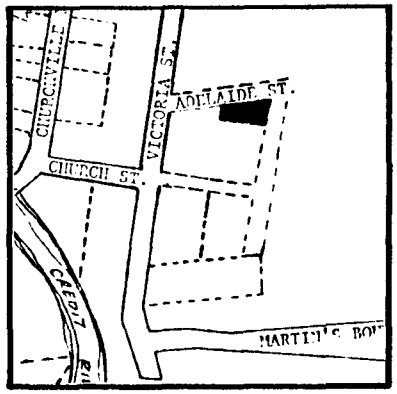
Modelled after the flat-front house, it features a straight eave along the facade. With the longer side facing the street, the door was placed off centre so that a larger room could be created on the left hand side. A corner window was installed to create a greater effect of space on the right side.

The roof, with gables facing the ends and not as gently sloping as other flat-front houses, includes a central shed dormer that was added to provide light to the upper section. Ornaments are very plain with window and door frames made of simple boards.

The entrance has an open porch featuring wooden railings. The raised entrance and the windows along the bottom of the house indicated a partially submerged basement. The extra entrance at the side is probably an addition. Sitting on a mansonry foundation, it originally had 1" X 4" clapboard siding but was redone in aluminum in 1976. Protected by asphalt shingles, the roof was originally sheathed in wooden shingles.



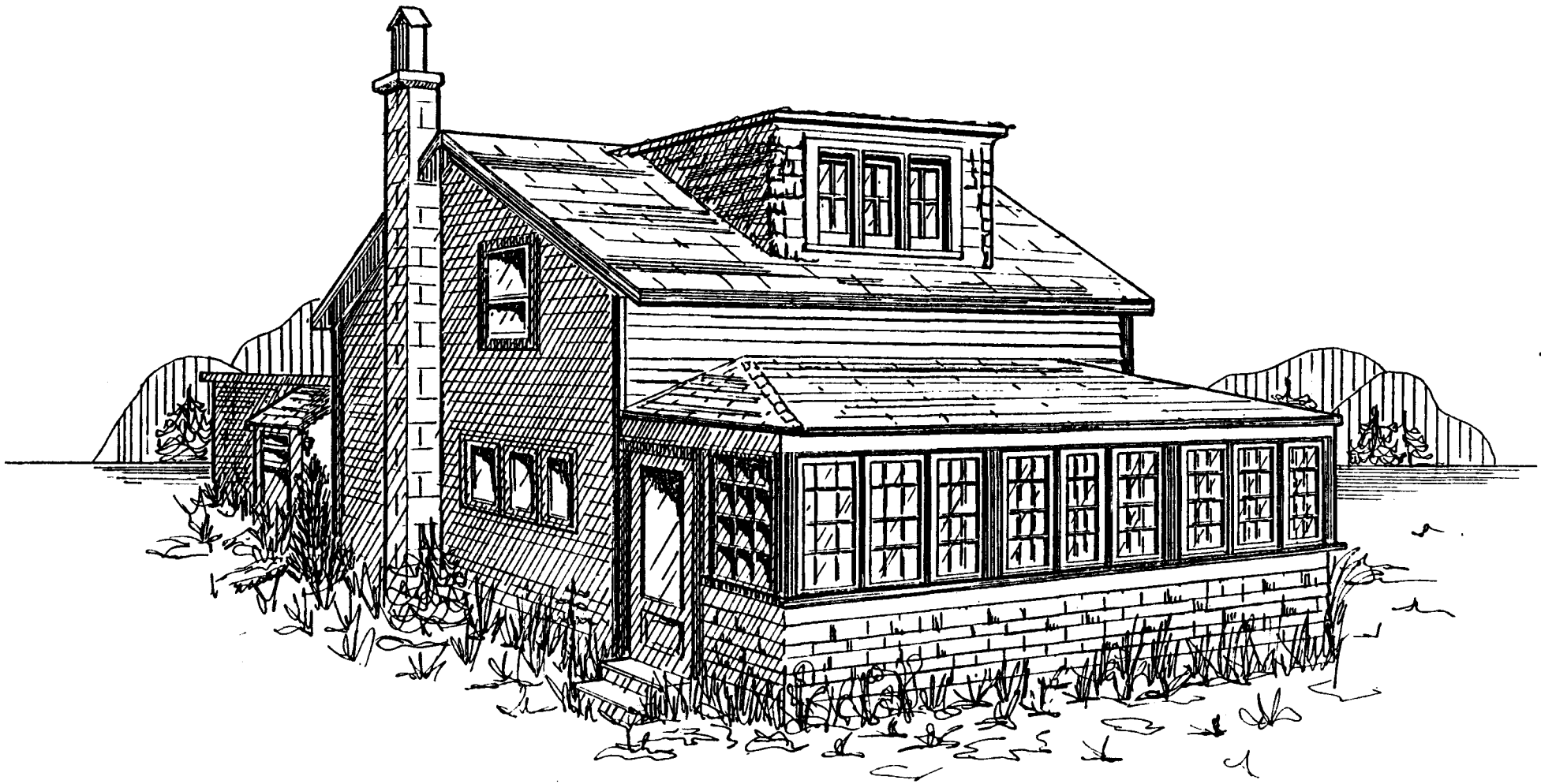
ADELAIDE STREET • Preet Property



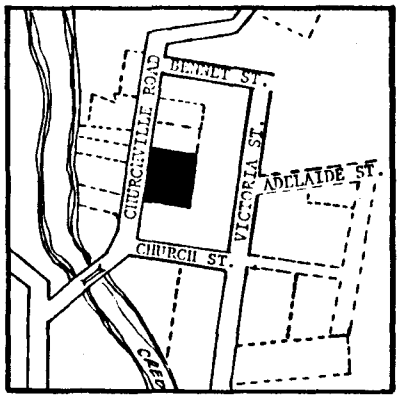
Constructed circa 1900, this one-and-one-half-storey wood frame house has retained most of its original materials. Since this house sits on a rough cast stone foundation and has no basement or crawl space, it is believed that it was moved here from another location. Interviews with some residents also confirm this.

The medium pitched roof has gable ends and a centrally located flat shed dormer. The roof trim consists of a projecting verge with a plain fascia, soffit and moulded frieze. The tongue and groove clapboard is original while the roof surface has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The front portion consists of an enclosed verandah that was added at a later date. It features a plain frieze with a band of twelve-paned windows below it that travels the length of the verandah. Wooden shingles are used as cladding below the windows. The majority of windows and doors are original, surrounded by plain moulded wood frames.

Aside from the wooden verandah, additions include a chimney on the left hand side and an extension at the rear. The extension has a flat roof and the walls have asbestos sheathing. Over time, some of the structural members in the house have been altered and the floor joists replaced for added support.



CHURCHVILLE ROAD E/S • Felsbourg Property

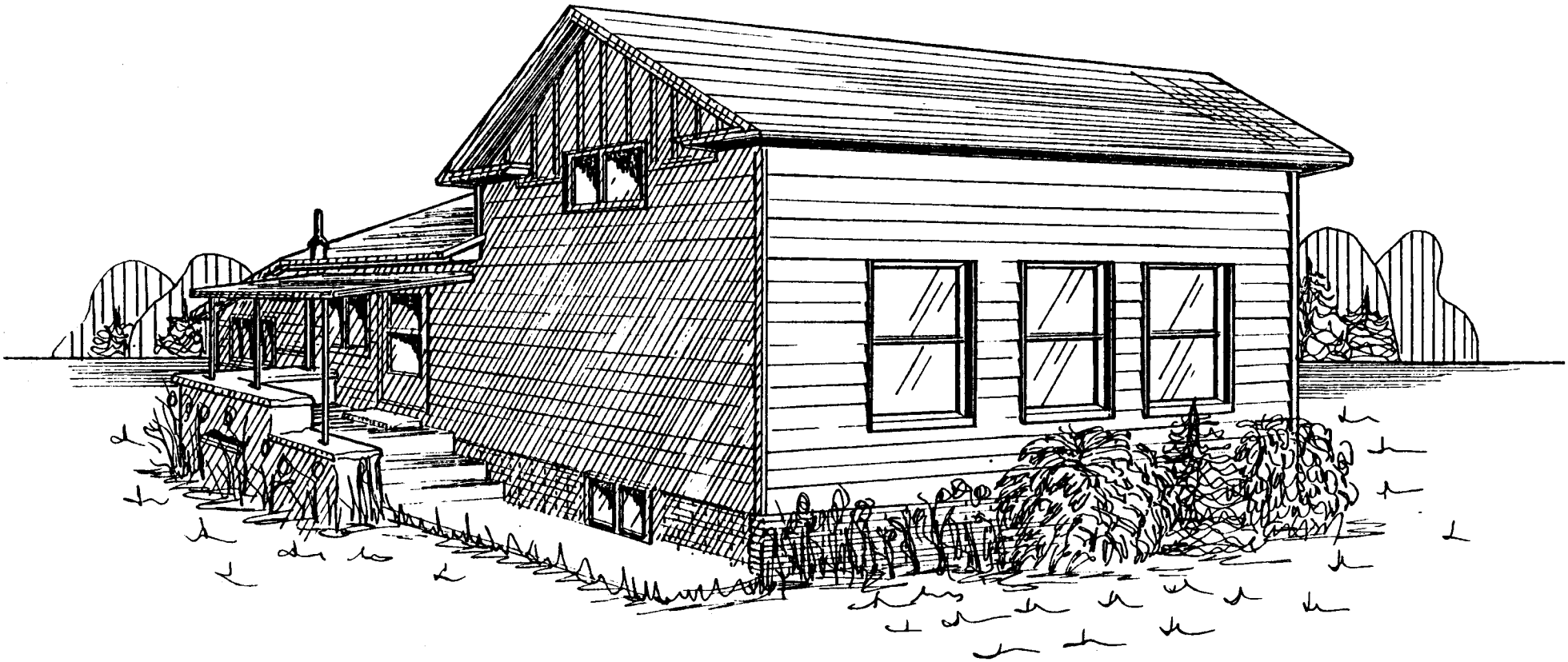


Located in the heart of Churchville, this home once served as a summer store, offering such treats as ice-cream, pie, and soda-pop to people visiting the near-by parks of Churchville and Eldorado. Measuring three bays wide, the structure is rectangular in plan with a wing projecting from the rear. The gable roof features returned eaves and a moulded fascia along the verge.

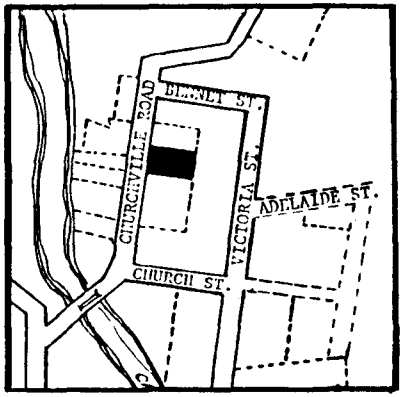
The centre window located on the face of the structure was originally the main entrance until it was boarded up just after World War II.

Originally of lath and plaster over a timber frame, the structure is now sheathed in aluminum.

Also located on the property is an old shed which is situated behind the house. Constructed in the same year as the home (circa 1850), this shed served as sleeping quarters for the hired help.



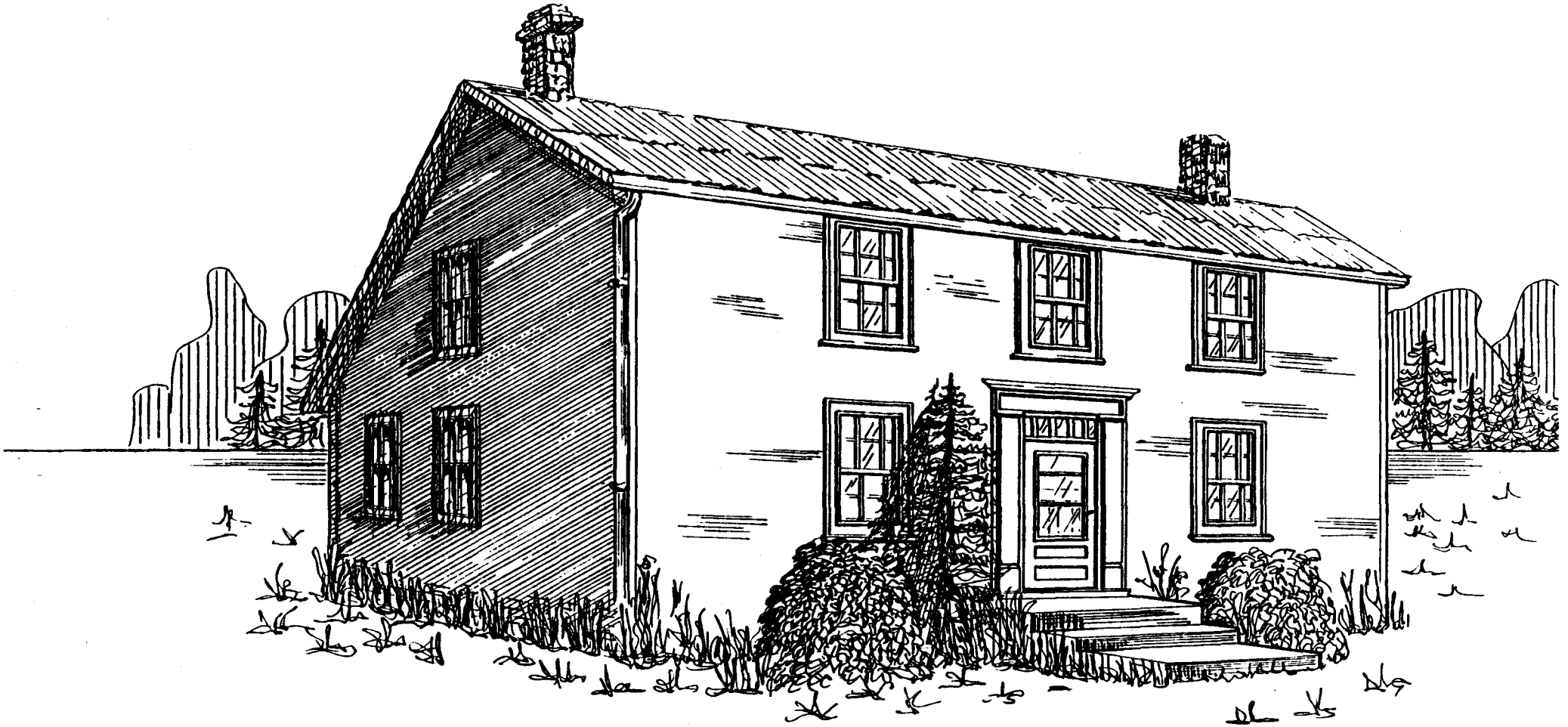
CHURCHVILLE ROAD E/S • Letty Property



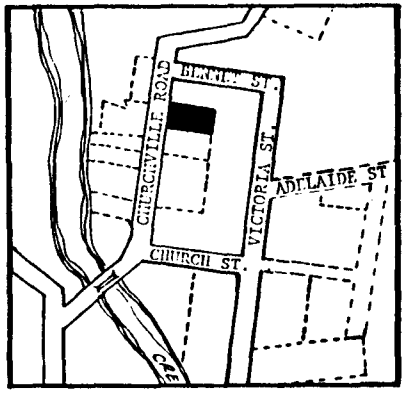
Patterned after one of the oldest Canadian styles, this 'saltbox' type of building was probably built in the early nineteenth century. Though Regional Assessment records note it as being built circa 1880, the date of early nineteenth century (1820-1835), is probably more accurate, since this style was used often during these times.

Typical of the 'saltbox' design (the long rear sloping roof made it look like a saltbox), the building is a full two storeys high and has a three-bay wide symmetrical facade. The central door is treated in a plain Georgian manner using a glazed transom and simple mouldings which include unfluted pilasters. The double-hung windows have simple wooden sashes and the structure consists of a stuccoed frame. Like all other saltbox houses, this one was built facing south so as to take advantage of sunshine coming in the front for warmth and light. The windowless design of the rear roof provided protection from the weather. Unlike other structures, the kitchen located at the rear, was built as part of the original building. Windows at the gable ends seem to be located where they were needed and the building, like many in Churchville, sits on a low stone foundation. Peculiar to this building is an eight-layer-high brick trim located just above the foundation.

Now used as a residence, it was once one of Churchville's main hotels. Known as May's Hotel, it probably was constructed to meet the needs of travelling merchants and visitors.

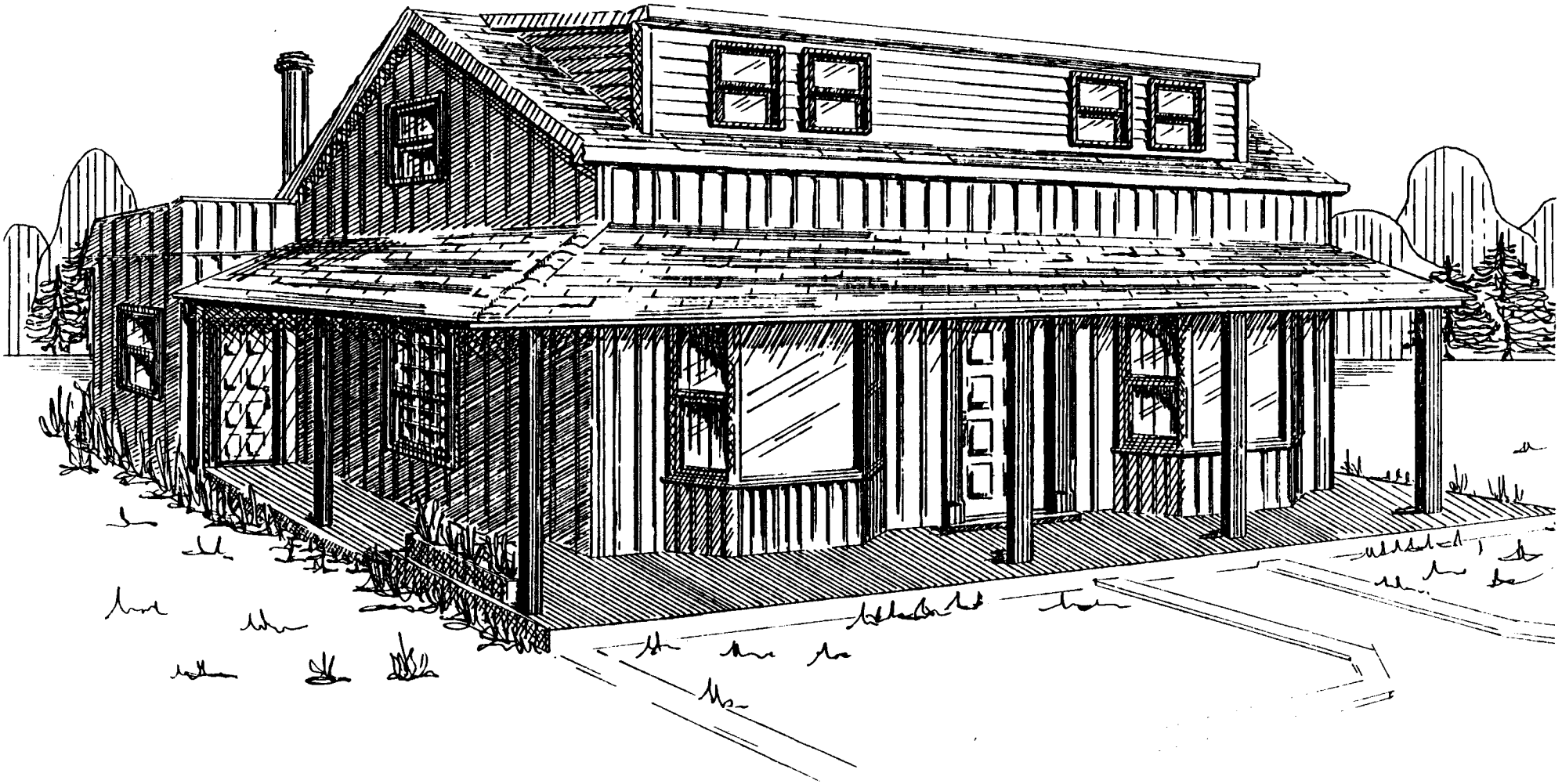


CHURCHVILLE ROAD E/S • Ingram Property



Circa 1840, this home once served as a livery stable for May's Hotel (see page 44). Rectangular in plan with the long front facing the street, this two-storey structure has undergone many changes through the years; the most major being the addition of the upper second floor. Other changes include a small addition situated at the rear of the building. Vertical aluminum siding covers the original clapboard siding and bay windows replaced the flat square type windows that were once located on either side of the main entrance.

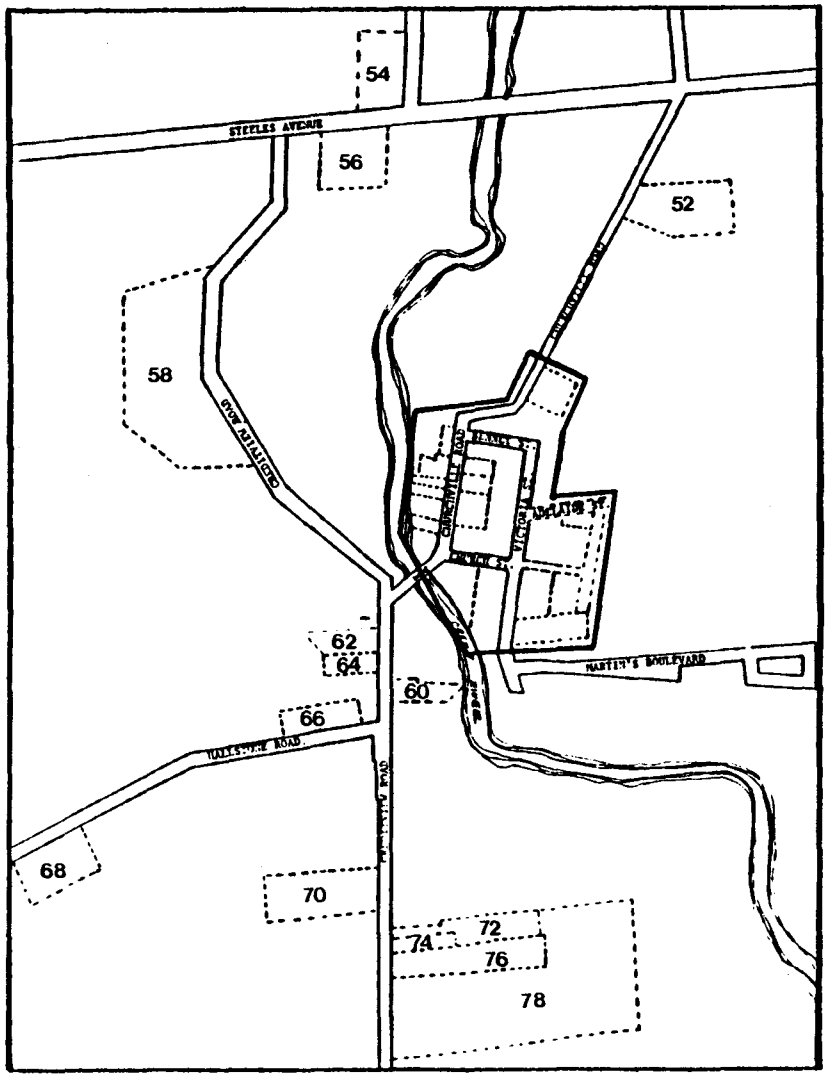
The open verandah which runs along the facade and the left side of the structure was also added quite recently. Although it was built in the twentieth century, it was to the owner's surprise that the style he chose was very similar to that of the original, thus enabling us to envision how it may have looked a century earlier.



...and its Surrounding Area

5

PROPOSED PROPERTIES OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

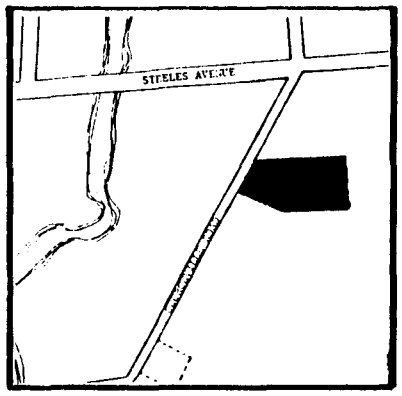


** numbers indicated are for page reference.

Properties within this section of the book are those which we believe should be given a Heritage Designation status. They were not included in the proposed Heritage District because it would have involved enlarging the area and thereby affecting many properties that do not meet the criteria necessary for designation.

Historically, many of the buildings were constructed between the mid-to-late 1800's. Architecturally, a variety of styles are represented in these buildings and fortunately many are still in their original form or have been lovingly restored. Research into the history of these buildings has uncovered past uses such as a public school and parsonage. Some have served as homes of original Churchville settlers while others have had connections with more recent well known public personalities. An overview of these properties aids us in achieving a more complete picture of this quiet little hamlet.

CHURCHVILLE ROAD E/S • Churchville Cemetery



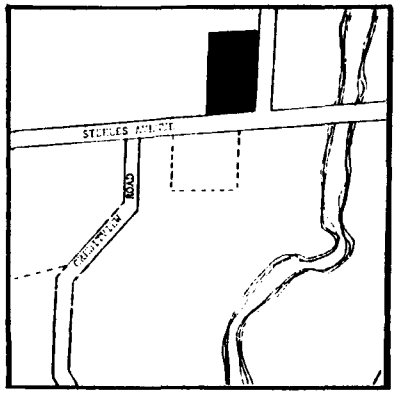
Located just south of Churchville Road and Steeles Avenue West, this five-acre property is perhaps the hamlet's most visible link to the past. Like in other rural communities, this beautifully situated and well kept cemetery probably started as part of somebody's property. This would be consistent with the belief that Churchville's founder, Amaziah Church, first donated two acres to the village to be used as a cemetery. It therefore seems only fitting that the first person to be buried there was Amaziah Church in September of 1831. In fact, there is a wooden slab in the cemetery that celebrates the memory of him. From this interment date we can assume that the property was created prior to 1831.

Having been in existence for over 150 years, the cemetery has become rich in stones bearing unusual emblems and inscriptions. Unfortunately many of them are leaning over or have been weathered to the point that they are either totally faded or illegible. Those still legible are decorated with various symbols of the Loyal Orange Order including one with King William III on his white horse. Inscriptions indicate that these people had a great reverence for God.

A stroll through the cemetery grounds reveal to us some of Churchville's original families such as Church, Hall, and Fogarty. Other well known families such as Gooderham, Varey, Wilson, and Hutton can also be seen. Still being used today, the cemetery brings back many precious memories to some of Churchville's long-time residents.

CHURCHVILLE CEMETERY

STEELES AVENUE AND CREDITVIEW ROAD • Kee Property

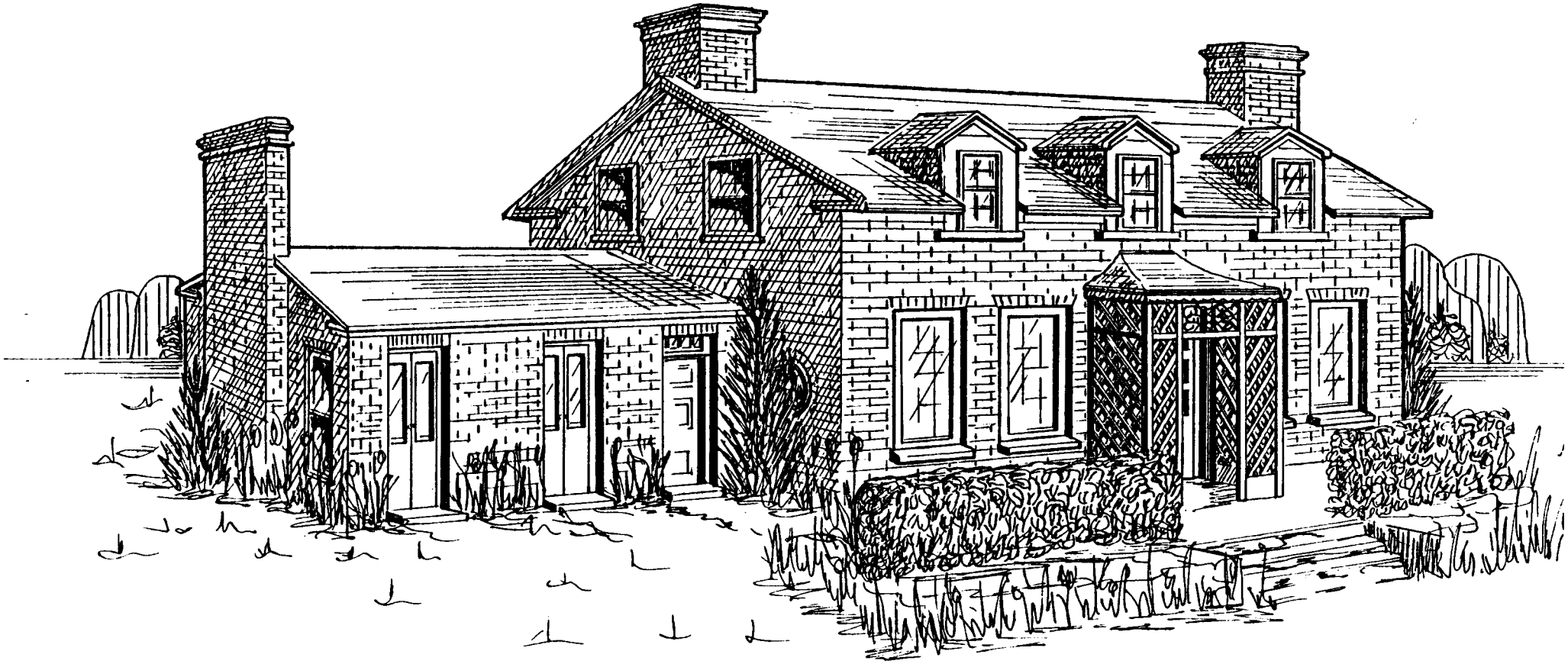


The original owner of this one-and-a-half-storey home was Mr. Francis Bransby, Esquire. Born in Yorkshire, England, he came to Canada in 1851. After living for twelve years in the Township of Vaughan, Mr. Bransby purchased one hundred acres on the Credit River and it was at this time (circa 1865) that he built this house. In 1872, he became a magistrate and was known by many for his strict integrity and good honest upright principles.

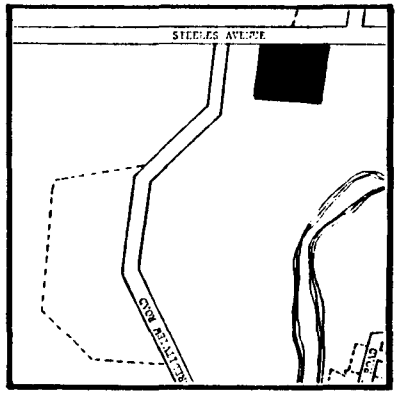
In 1939, Swedish landscape architect Carl Borgstrom purchased the property and greatly improved the exterior restoration and landscaping of this home. Mr. Borgstrom is well known for his extensive work on the Niagara Escarpment and surrounding areas.

The majority of the restoration work was completed by 1943 when the present owners, Charles and Barbara Kee, purchased the property and changed its name from "Churchville Downs" to "Creditdale Farms." Desiring to keep their alterations consistent with the original design, the Kees employed the services of the famous restoration architect, the late Napier Simpson. Changes included the conversion of the garage to accomodate a bathroom, a vestibule, and additional bedrooms. The dormers and round windows are also additions.

No longer used as the main entrance, the central doorway feature gingerbread decor and treillage woodwork which is styled after the original. The main entrance displays a horizontal transom light, sidelights, and double swing doors. The use of returned eaves, small-paned windows, and delicately moulded wood trims are reminiscent of the period.



STEELES AVENUE • Boy Scout Headquarters



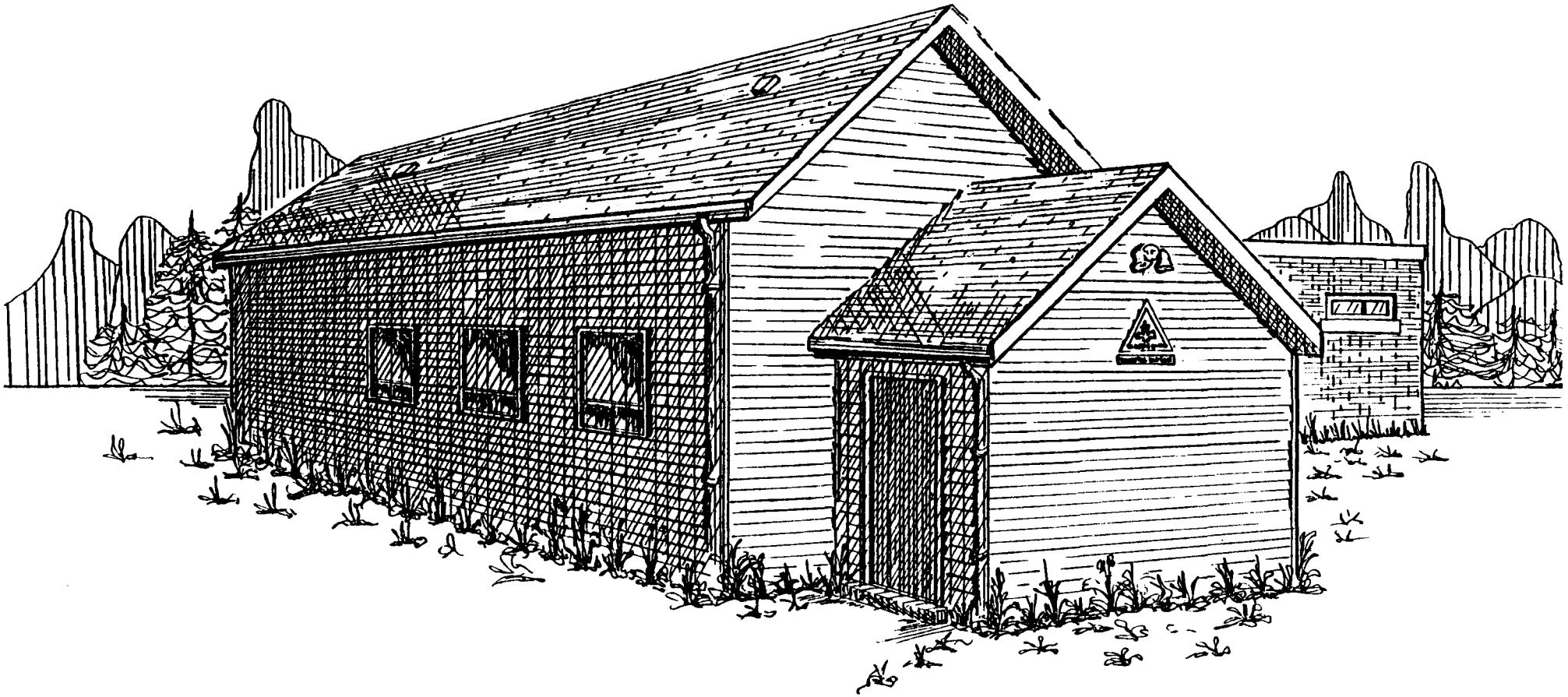
Originally built as the Churchville Public School, this structure now serves as the Brampton District Head Quarters for the Boy Scouts of Canada. The exact date of construction is not known but interviews with former students have helped narrow it down to approximately 1870. We know it existed in 1877 because a map of Peel County of the same year indicates the school.

The lot on which the Churchville United Church now stands is the original site of the first school, (see page 60). Unfortunately over the years, it deteriorated dramatically and instead of remodelling, the school was demolished and the existing school constructed.

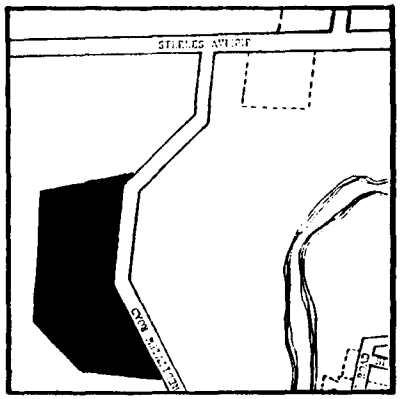
A photo taken circa 1900 shows that the school had vertical board and batten siding, wooden shingles, double-hung segmented windows, moulded eaves and two small entranceways on the left hand side of the school. The rear entrance was used by the younger children whereas the front entrance was used by the older ones.

Formerly a one-room school, it was converted into two rooms after 1927. The back portion was used to store coal and lumber while the front was used as the classroom. Still retaining its basic shape, the school now has clapboard siding, asphalt shingles, plain eaves and new windows. The separate entrances have been removed and a new brick wing and front section were added in the 1940's.

The school was sold after it was closed in 1963 because of declining enrollment. Students have since attended other public schools in Meadowvale, Huttonville and Streetsville.



CON 4 WHS, CREDITVIEW ROAD • Moore Property



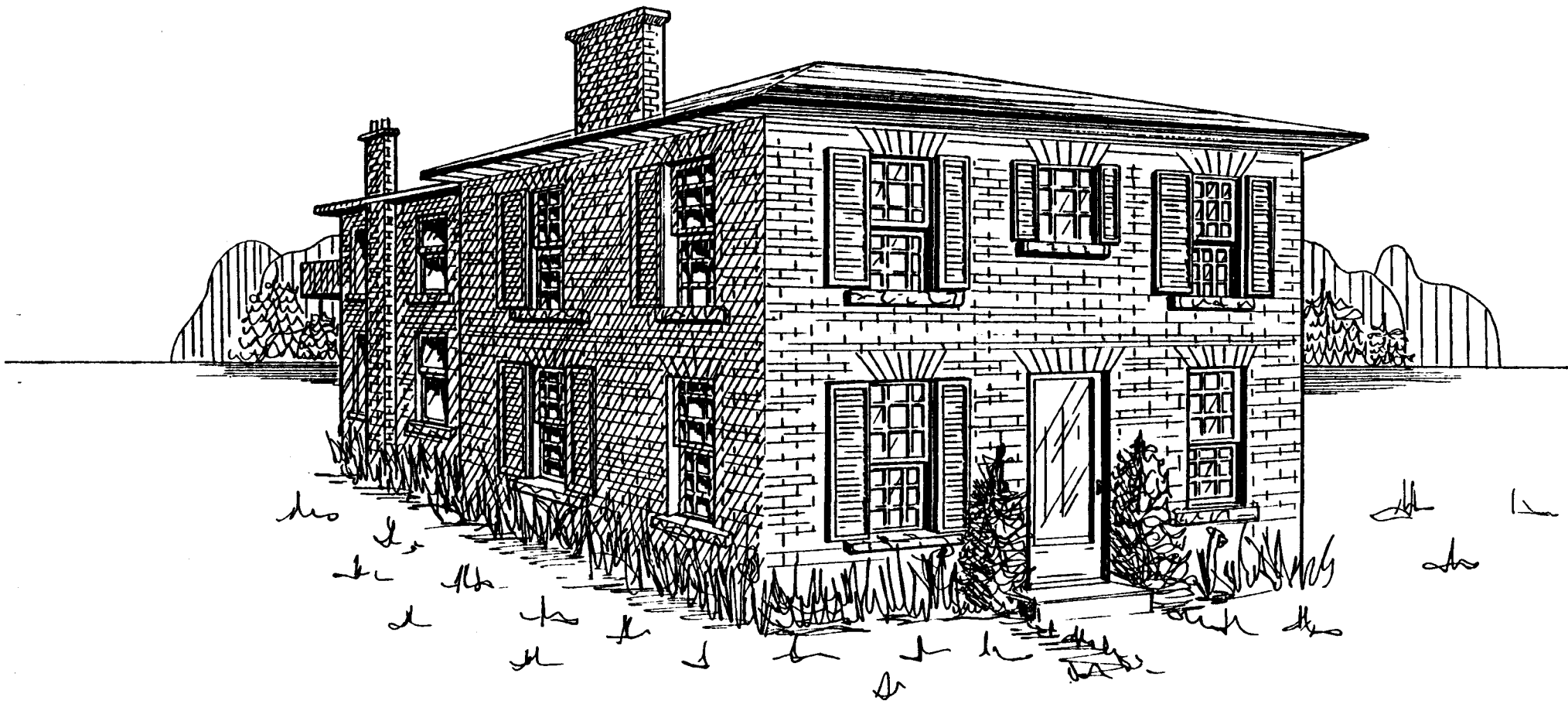
This pleasant two-storey home is assessed to have been built in 1885. However, local residents name Mr. John Murray as the original owner and date the house circa 1840. Helping us to verify this date is the architectural style used.

Still quite original, this home features a basic square plan, medium-hipped roof and solid construction. This home is reminiscent of many farmhouses built during the Vernacular Cottage period of the 1830' and 1840's.

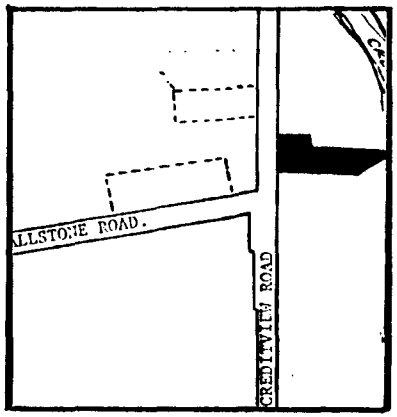
Its three-bay wide facade contains a central doorway, Flemish bond brickwork and double-hung windows that still have their original shutters. The short projecting eaves, gently sloping roof and simple symmetrical design are all indicitave of the Vernacular Cottage influence. The only noticable decorative elements are the voussiors located above the door and windows.

The one major alteration to this ten-room farmhouse has been the removal of a porch that once surrounded the building. In addition, 1983 saw some changes as old brickwork was refaced and four out buildings (two sheds and two barns) were torn down. This structure has recently been enlarged through the addition of a connecting kitchen hallway and a three-car garage.

Older residents of Churchville will remember how this home was once the centre of many social events such as community gatherings and garden parties.



CREDITVIEW ROAD E/S • Hughes Property

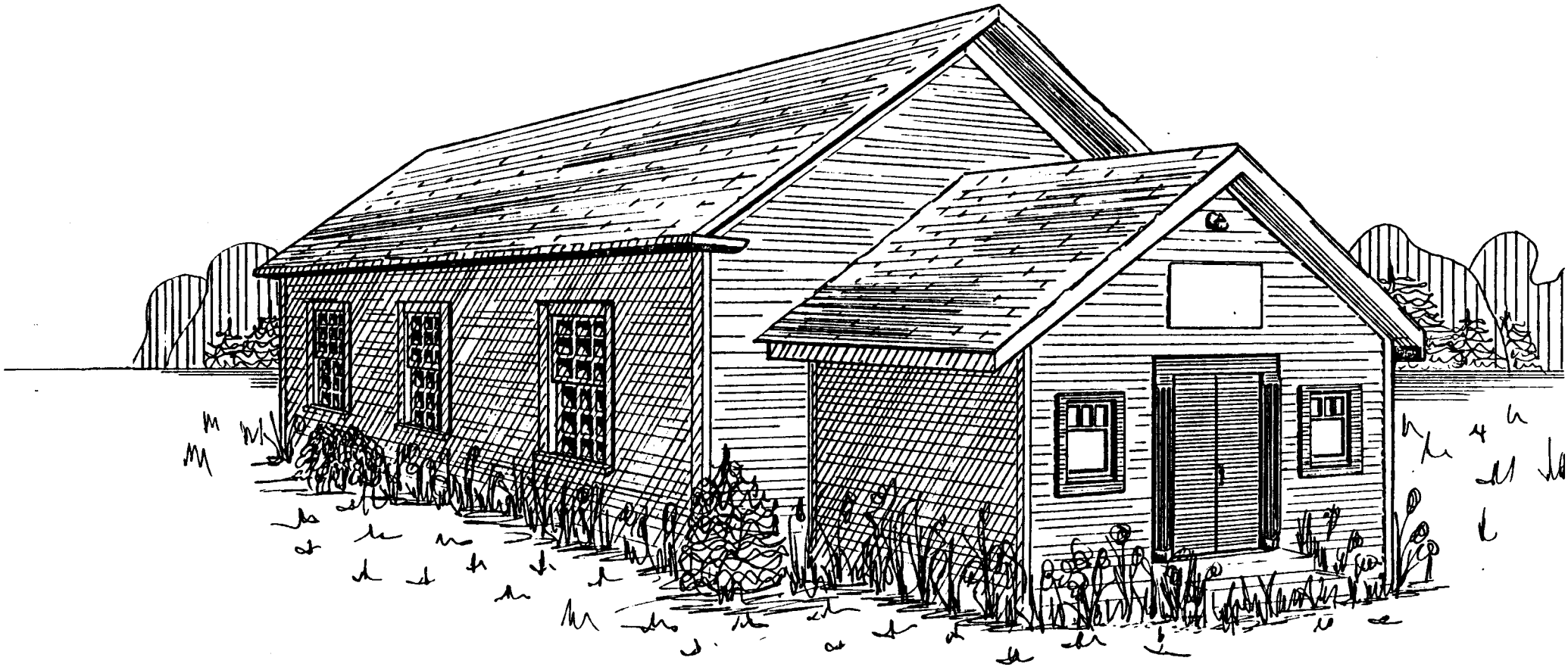


Built in 1864, this frame structure was the former church of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of Churchville. Located at the junction of Hallstone Road and Creditview, this building has a capacity of two-to-three-hundred people. Just eight years prior to the construction of this church, the Wesleyan Methodists had built a brick church adjacent to this lot. When the three branches of Methodism joined throughout Canada in 1884 it was agreed that the brick church would serve as the main sanctuary while the frame structure would be used as the sunday school. Unfortunately the roof of the brick church caved in during a storm and instead of repairing it, services were transferred to the frame building. Finally in 1952, the brick church was dismantled and the frame church remodelled to accomodate the extra people.

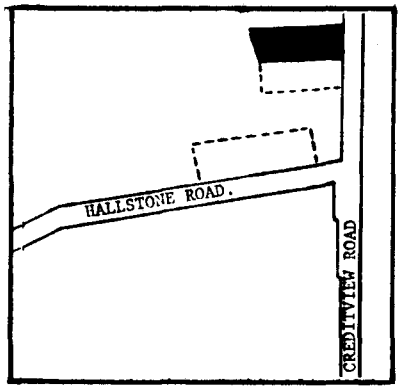
In 1925, when all Methodists became part of the United Church of Canada, the church was changed to Churchville United and so remained until its closure in 1971.

In the spring of 1972, the Churchville Church Memorial Cairn was erected at the former site of the Wesleyan Methodist brick church. In that same year, the rear portion of the United Church (part of the 1952 addition), was removed.

Unused today, the main sanctuary and the vestibule are all that remain. Still in its original state and typical of rural churches, the building is constructed of tongue and groove clapboard siding with Georgian type double-hung windows and returned eaves. Beams were hand-hewn and the floors are made of hardwood. Above the entrance is the location for a plaque that is now at the home of the present owner of the property.



CREDITVIEW ROAD W/S • Hockett Property

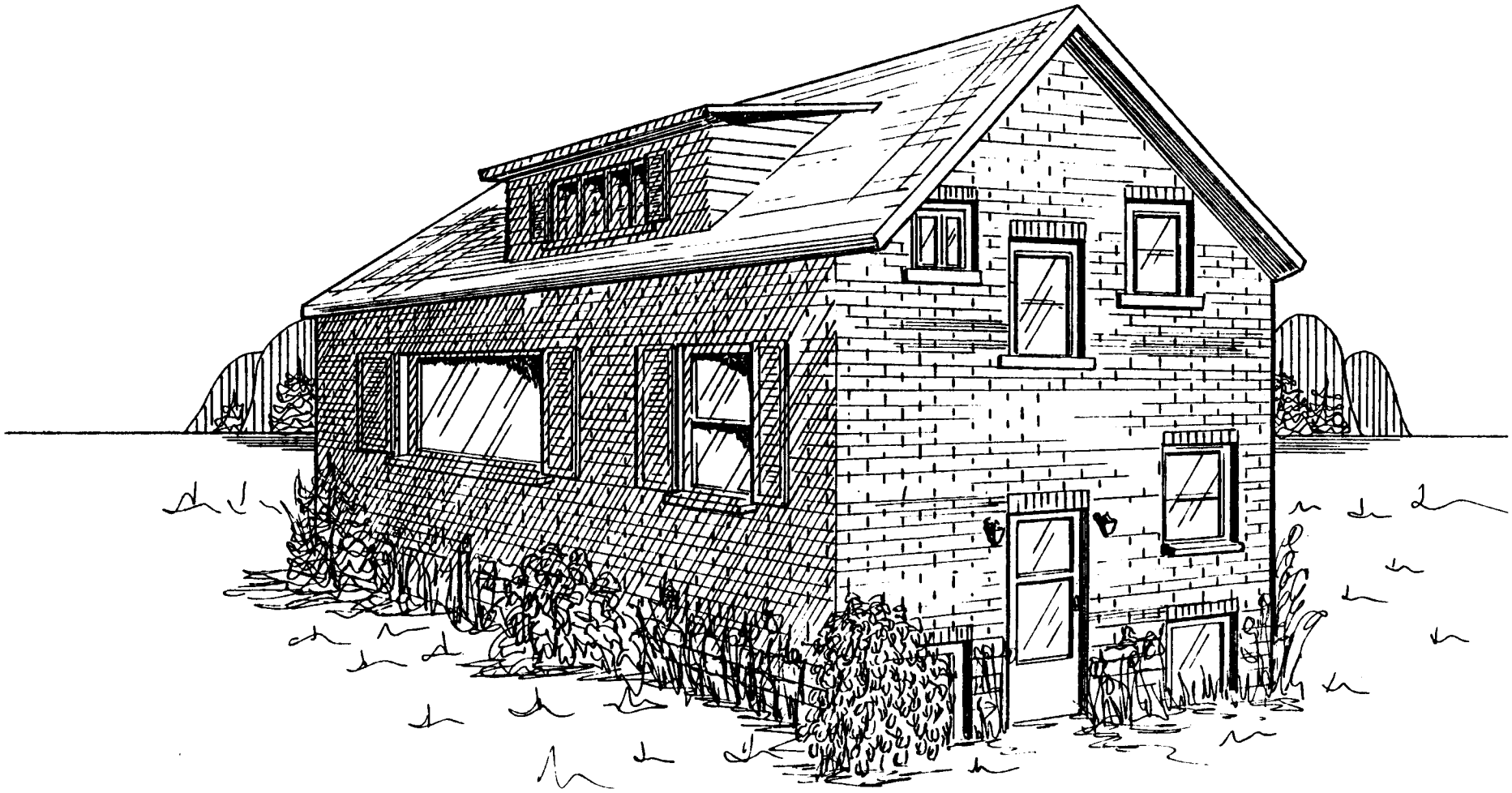


Constructed in 1924, this one-and-a-half-storey solid brick home was built by Mr. Rollings senior, the father of Mr. David Rollings (see page 66). The building was originally designed as a flat-front house with a three-bay wide facade and a centrally located doorway that featured a gabled roof. The door has since been bricked in and one of the windows enlarged. This door had originally been used only as a side entrance, whereas the side door, located at the gabled end, was used as the main entrance. A back door was added approximately thirty years ago and a verandah once existed over this entrance.

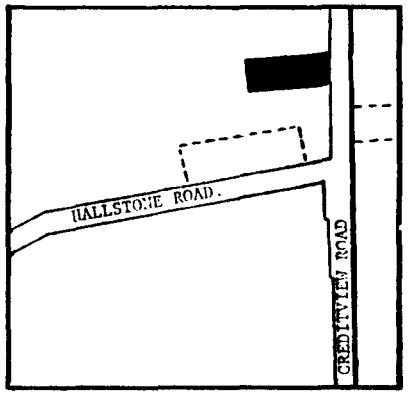
Exterior walls are of running bond brickwork while the basement walls are constructed of even coursed insul-stone. The raised first floor level also reveals to us a decorative stone trim around the bottom of the house. Both doors and windows have delicate frame mouldings and horizontal voussoired lintels. In addition, the windows also feature stone sills and wooden shutters on the windows facing the street. Windows located at the side of the house seem to indicate randomness in placement.

The medium-gable roof features a plain verge, a simple moulded cornice and centrally positioned dormers on both slopes. The dormers were later additions to provide light to the upper section of the home. Now sheathed in aluminum, they probably had clapboard siding when first constructed.

This home first served as part of a dairy farm and then a chicken farm. It is believed that wood taken from old barns were used when it was built. With all out buildings removed, it now serves as a place of residence.



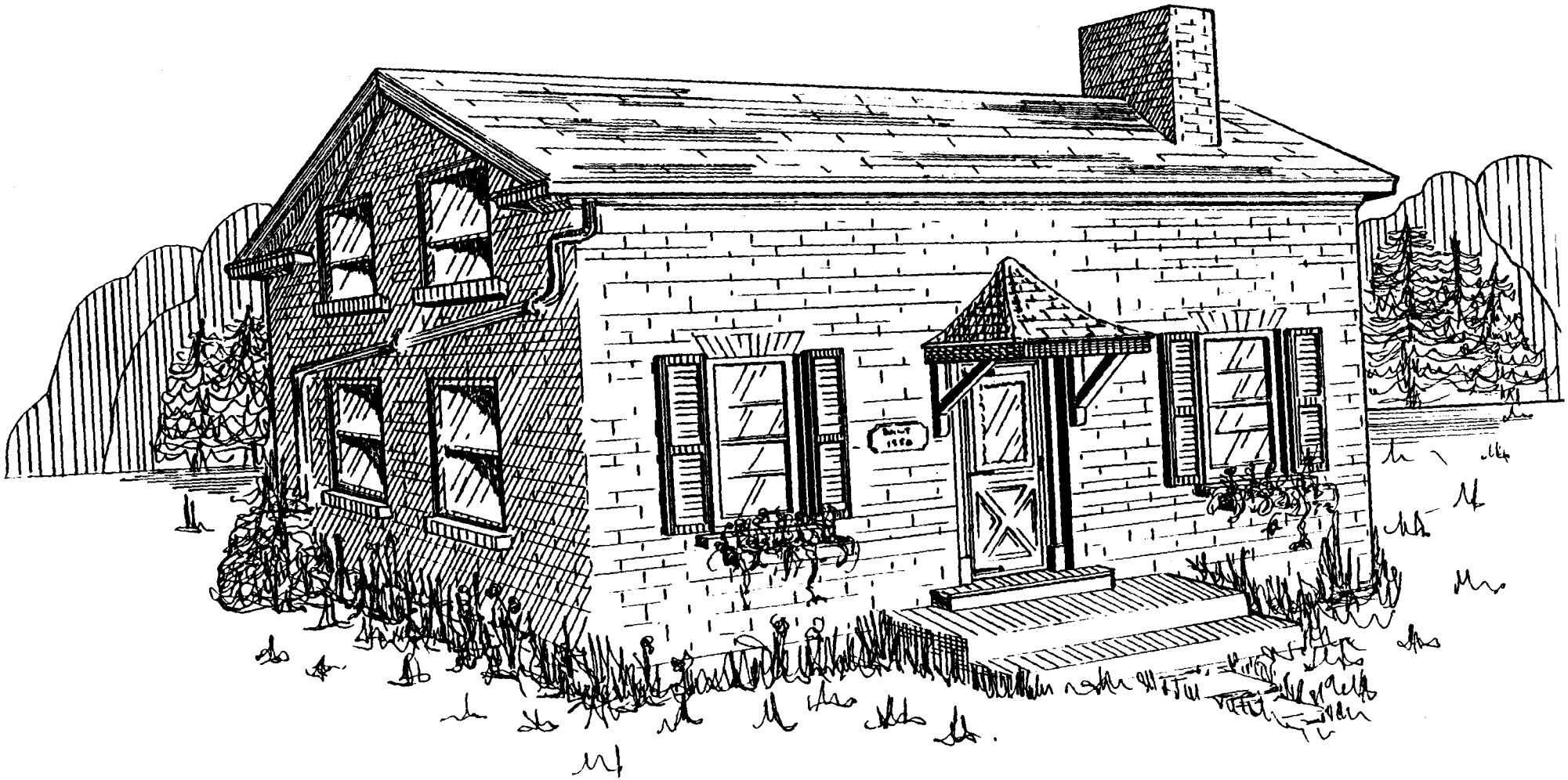
CREDITVIEW ROAD W/S • Yaw Property



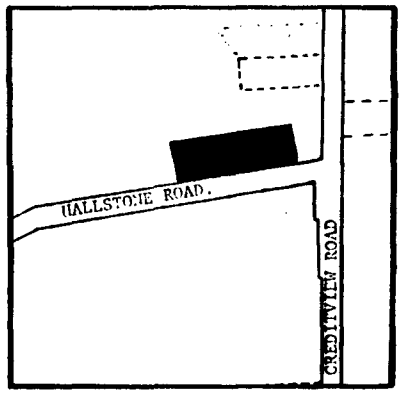
Situated across the road from the United Church, this charming one-and-three-quarter-storey brick structure once served as a place of residence for the minister and important guests. Built circa 1850, this home has been kept in excellent condition over the years. Gable roofed with returned eaves, this structure measures three bays wide and is symmetrical in design. The facade is flat except for the projecting open porch which was constructed at a later date. The double-hung windows located on either side of the main entrance feature wooden shutters and voussiors arranged flat across the lintel. Window and door treatments are plain in keeping with the simple lines of the structure. This is evident in the delicate mouldings found along the door and window trims as well as the cornice and frieze.

While the interior of the home has been renovated through the years, the exterior has remained relatively unchanged with the exception of a new door (which replaced the original nine panel door with lower decoration), shutters, painted brick exterior, as well as the porch that was mentioned earlier.

Once the residence of the late Maurice Beaulieu, famous banjoist on the "Tommy Hunter Show," this home is most characteristic of the many built in rural towns during the nineteenth century.



CON 4 WHS, HALLSTONE ROAD • Rollings Property

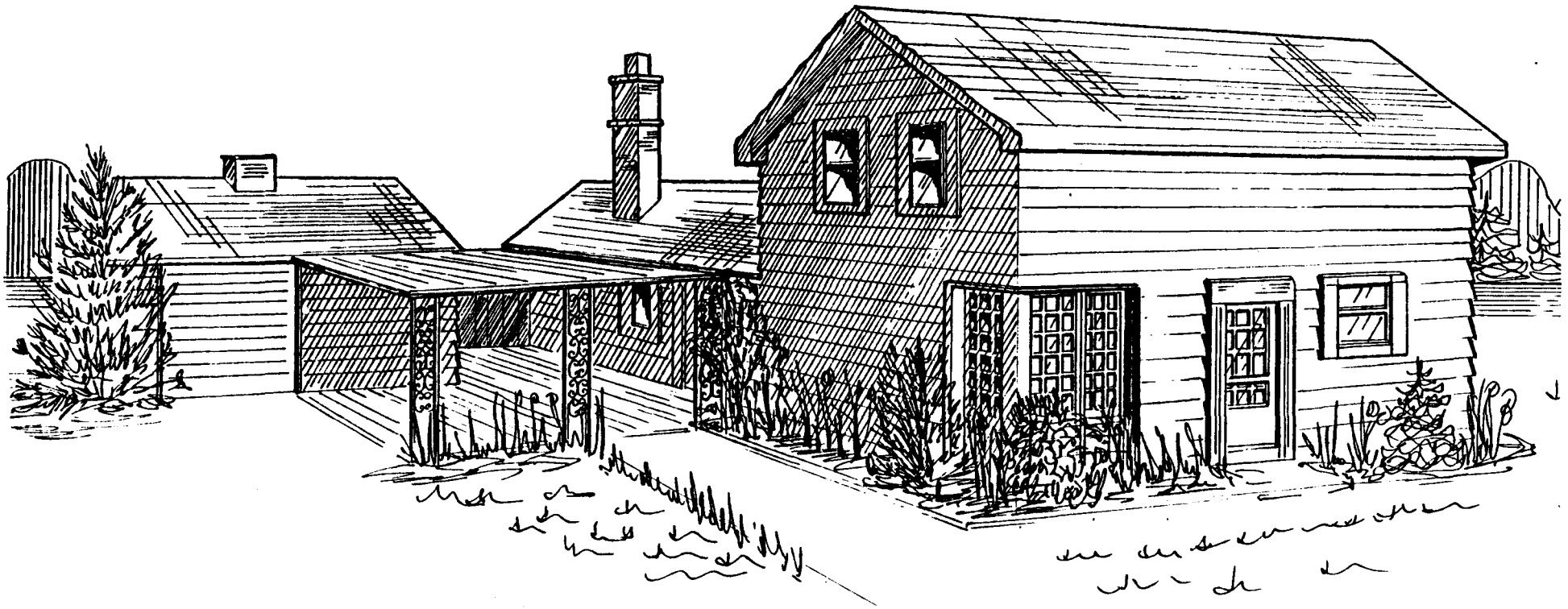


The original portion of this home was once situated on the Gruenwald's property (see page 72). At that time it was used as an apple storage house. The structure was then moved to its present location around 1850 to eventually become what is now the kitchen and garage for the Rollings. Originally covered in lath and plaster, it now possesses bevelled wood siding that was probably added in the late 1850's or early 1860's.

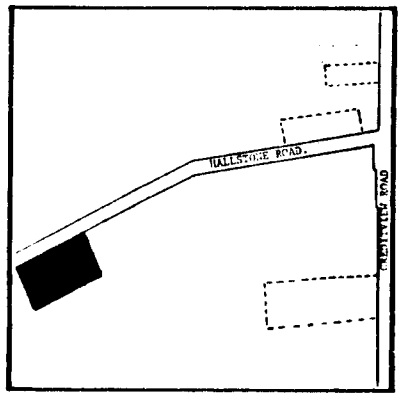
In 1860, the front one-and-three-quarter-storey portion was added. The style of this front portion was very similar to the homes of the Weiland's (page 34), and the Brown's (page 30), prior to their alterations.

Vernacular in design, this flat-front house is three bays wide and presents an uninterrupted straight eave on the facade. Originally clad in board and batten siding, it now features ten-inch butt siding. Ornamentation on this portion is very plain with only simply moulded eaves and door trim. Unfortunately the original door and windows have been replaced.

Shortly after the Rollings moved here in 1950, they added extra rooms to the rear as well as the wood siding. The only major alteration since then has been the conversion of a single window at the left hand side of the facade into a larger, multi-paned corner window.



PT LOT 14, CON 4 WHS, HALLSTONE ROAD • House Property



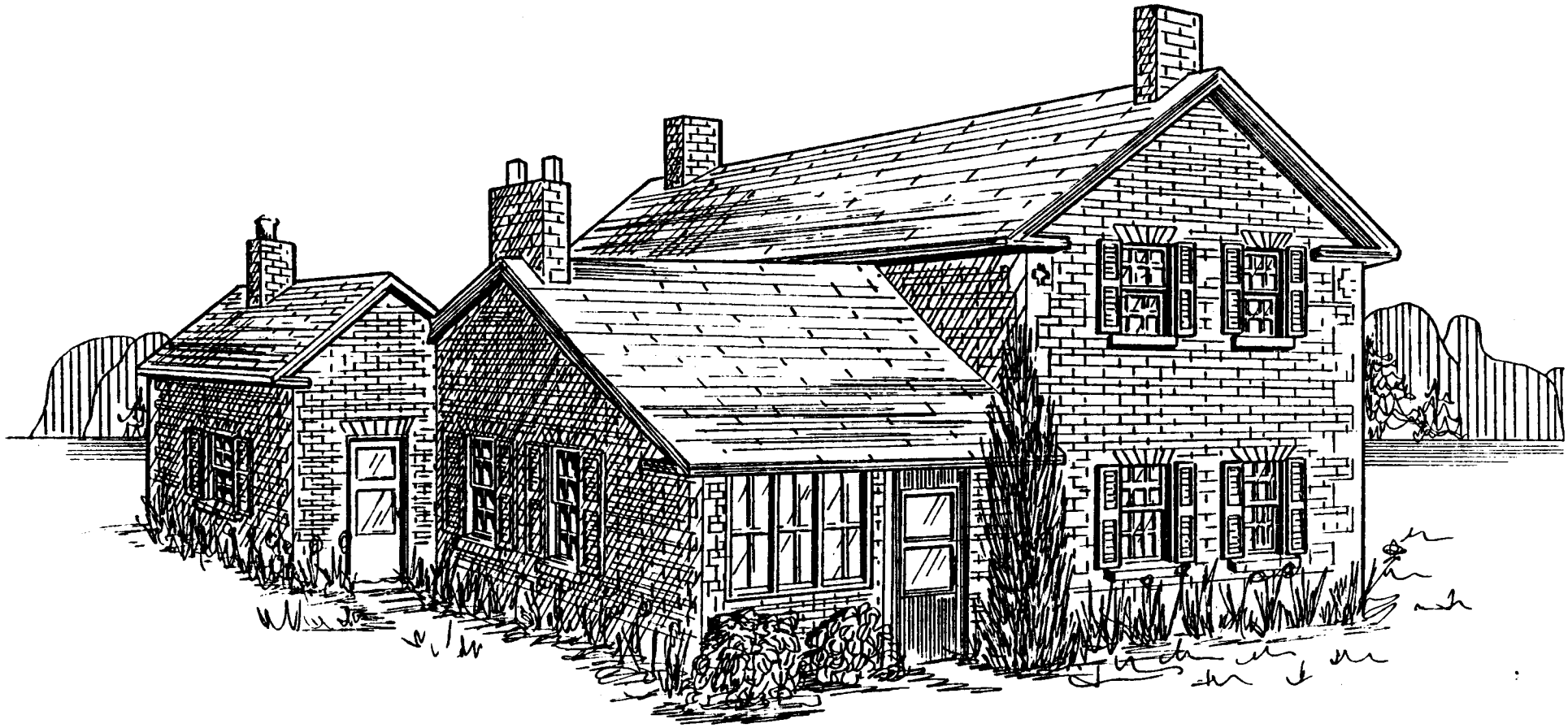
Located on Hallstone Road, just east of Mississauga Road, this brick home presents a good example of a vernacular, centre-gabled house. Erected in 1857, the building is believed to have been built by Levi Hall, son of Asa Hall. It was built by Levi Hall as a wedding present for his wife Matilda Snure, whose parents owned the grease mill at Eldorado, north on Third Line West. Zalmon Hall, grandfather of Asa Hall, was one of Churchville's original settlers. The interior mouldings of this one-and-three-quarter-storey home are representative of the period.

Though not illustrated here, (see Building Images, 1983, page 63), this three-bay wide farmhouse features a projecting central bay. Above the main entrance is an eight-paned casement window that was included to illuminate the top storey. A closer examination of the entranceway reveals a multi-paned transom light and sidelights on either side of the four-panel door.

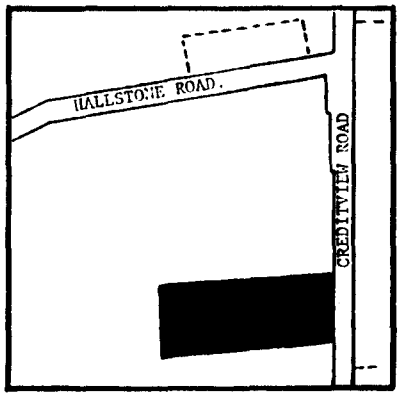
Another interesting feature of the home is the painted quoin and frieze design. Originally of red brick, the patterns were painted on when contrasting brickwork became popular.

The combined use of the decorated cornice, returned eaves and shutters is a subtle reminder of a Neo-Classical influence. The painted brick design, centre gable and finial gives a Gothic flavour to the building. The finial, used by many homes of the Victorian era, was added to give an illusion of height.

The interior still retains most of its original pine woodwork and flooring with relatively few alterations. A porch at the rear was added in 1964. Currently with five out buildings, it was originally on two-hundred acres of land but has since sold sixty-six to the golf course across the road.



CREDITVIEW ROAD W/S • Simonetti Property

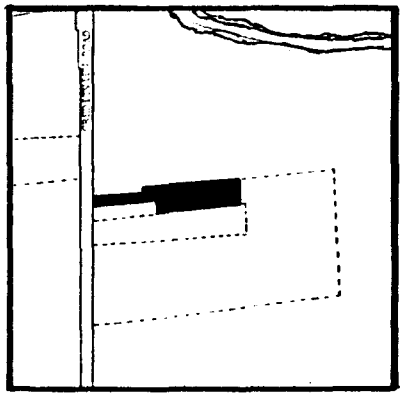


A wood framed house with clapboard siding, this one-and-three-quarter-storey structure was once the residence of the town doctor. Though the assessment rolls indicate that this home was built in 1900, it is believed that the constuction date was much earlier (pre-1850) because of its architectural style and the materials used in construction.

Measuring three bays wide with a medium gable roof and returned eaves, this vernacular adaptation of Greek Revival is apparent in the treatment of the door and windows. Through the use of heavy entablatures and fluted pilasters, a classical air of grace and elegance is given to the structure; leaving the impression of a Greek temple after which the style was fashioned. The platform porch with wooden ball banisters and lattice work around the base is another feature which adds to the 'temple effect.' The main entrance also features a four panel door with multiple sidelights and a flat multiple transom light used to illuminate the interior hallway.

Formerly heated by five wood stoves, this home originally had two chimneys; one on each end of the roof line. Some of the remaining hardware includes brass plate light switches, forged door latches and hinges. The pine wood flooring, made of tongue and groove construction is also an original part of the interior. It was renovated into two apartments in the 1940's and then returned to a one family residence in 1982.

CREDITVIEW ROAD E/S • Gruenwald Property



Located near the southern boundary of the village, this one-and-three-quarter-storey home was constructed in three separate sections.

The first section extends from the front to just past the first set of windows on the left hand side. The centre-gable roof and double-hung segmental window indicate a simpler version of Ontario Gothic. Decorated brackets, which run along the frieze of the verandah also add to the gothic mood of the structure. Bargeboard, which was removed in 1957 and existing interior door mouldings indicate that this section was built circa 1845.

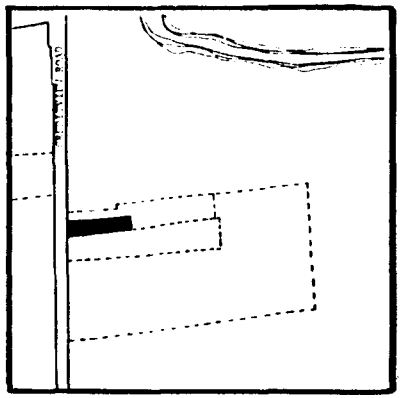
The second section includes the kitchen area between the first section and the last gable. Built around 1890, it was under this section that a basement was constructed. Hand-hewn logs were used as beams, some of which retain their original bark.

The third section extends to the end of the house. Built around the early 1900's, it is believed that this section was constructed with beams taken from the Anglican Church after it was dismantled.

Though this home was built over a period of sixty to seventy years, the methods and materials used in construction remained fairly consistent. The 'plank on plank' method was used in the building of the first section while the second and third sections were of frame construction. Lath and plaster was used throughout the building.

All of the roof surfaces were originally shingled with wood but today only the north face remains so while the rest is covered with asphalt shingles. Two shed-like buildings at the back of the lot were once used as slaughter houses.

CREDITVIEW ROAD E/S • Malloy Property



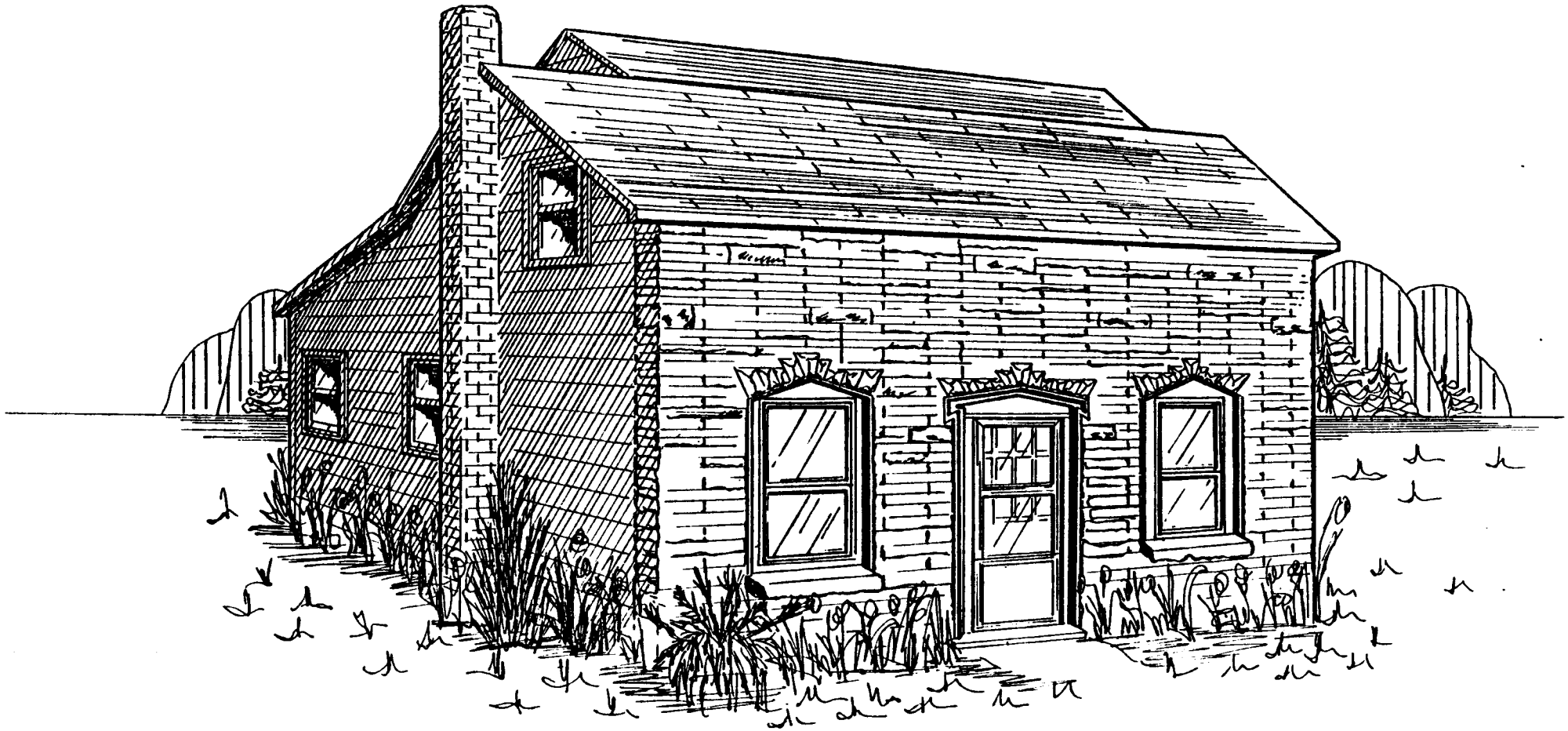
Concealed by trees and shrubbery, this handsome two-storey home was originally of the same design as the Bradley House Museum located in Mississauga.

This three-bay-wide structure with symmetrical facade features a 'salt-box' roof. Constructed at approximately the same time as the Gruenwald residence (see page 72), this home displays similar window mouldings and construction methods.

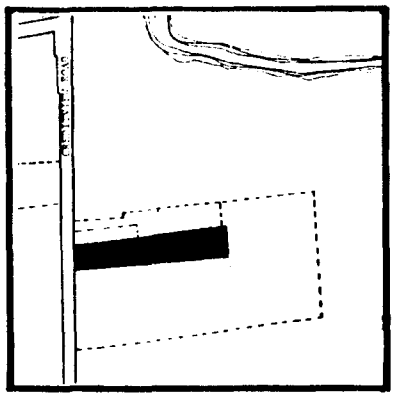
The most distinguishing feature of the home is seen through the treatment of the window and door openings located along the face of the building. A Gothic touch is added in the form of 'shaped' moulded wooden trims that merge to form a triangular peak above the structural openings. Crowned with keystone and voussoirs, the windows and doorway possess an 'arched' appearance.

Insul-brick and aluminum siding cover the original lath and plaster exterior. Other changes include the addition of the upper storey situated at the rear of the structure and a kitchen that was built in the 1970's.

Circa 1860, this home was once the residence of Prior Smith, broadcaster for CFRB radio.



CON 3 WHS, CREDITVIEW ROAD • Young Property



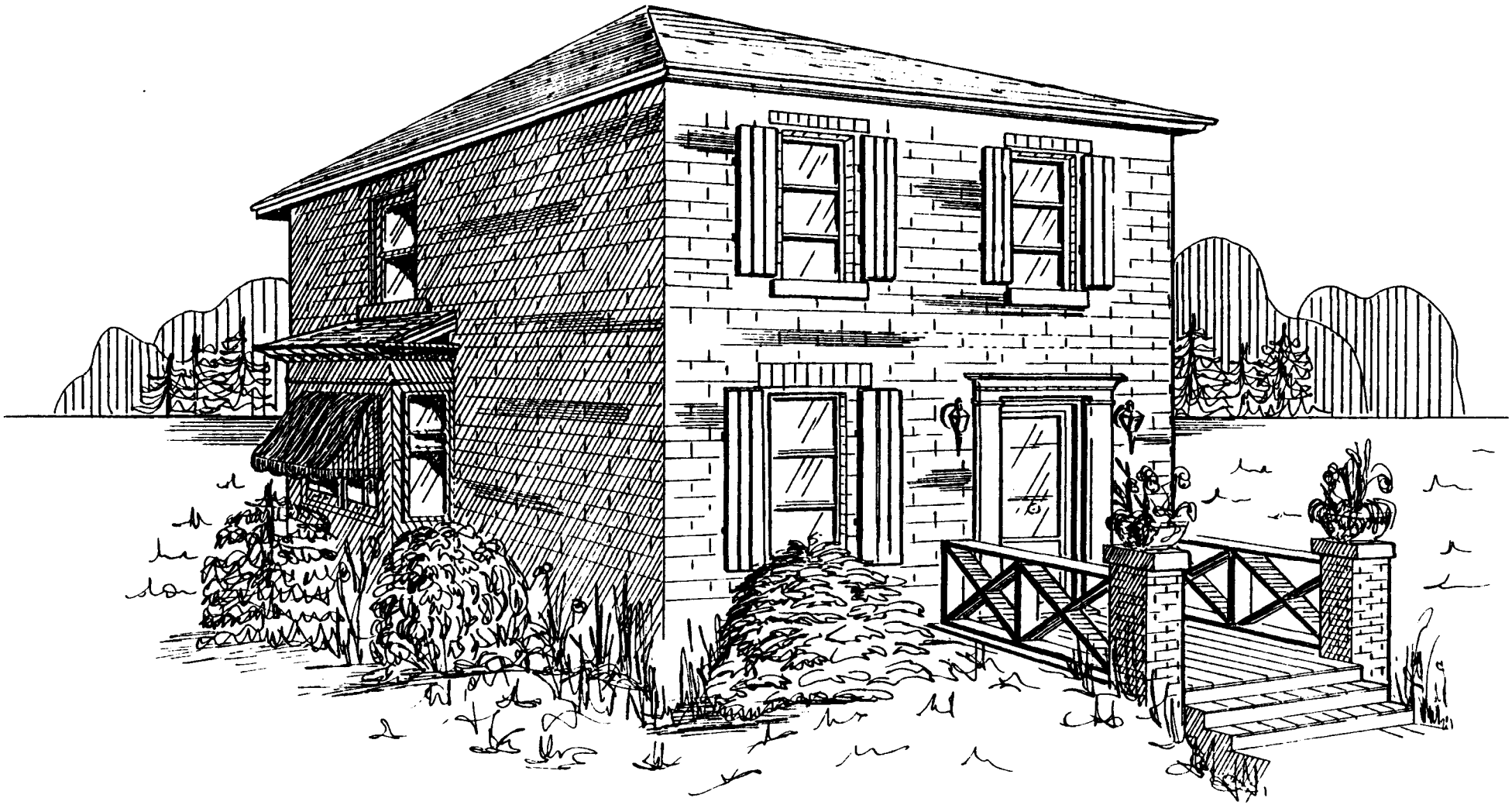
This two-storey brick farmhouse is reminiscent of many homes built in Peel County during the turn of the century. Built during the early 1900's, this home can be categorized as being a Vernacular Cottage because of the variety of architectural styles present.

It is two bays wide, square in plan, and has a medium-hipped roof. The roof trim includes short projecting eaves with a moulded fascia and a plain soffit. Windows are flat and double-hung with plain stone lintels, but the vertical shutters are believed to be later additions. The stone lintels and sills, in conjunction with the entablature surrounding the main entrance, provide the home with a touch of Greek Revival.

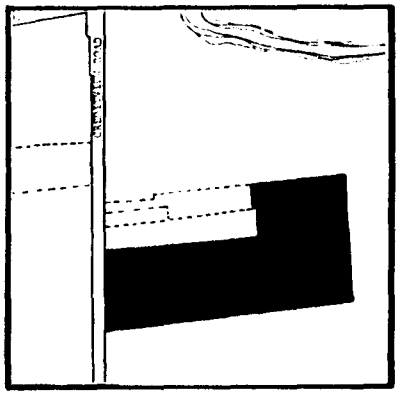
Though removed in the 1950's, a verandah once spanned the front of this home. One can easily envision how the verandah could add a 'Gothic Cottage' element to this structure.

At the rear on both sides of the structure are two bay-like projections that seem to act as sunrooms.

Constructed on a masonry foundation, the home has property that includes three acres of land and an original barn at the back. The post and beam constructed barn is sheathed in its original clapboard siding and wooden shingle roof. The front portion of the barn is used as a car garage. It was moved to its present location from the rear of the home at approximately the same time that the verandah was removed. The wagon wheel and the bell tower located on the garage are not original.



CON 3 WHS, CREDITVIEW ROAD E/S • Wilson Property

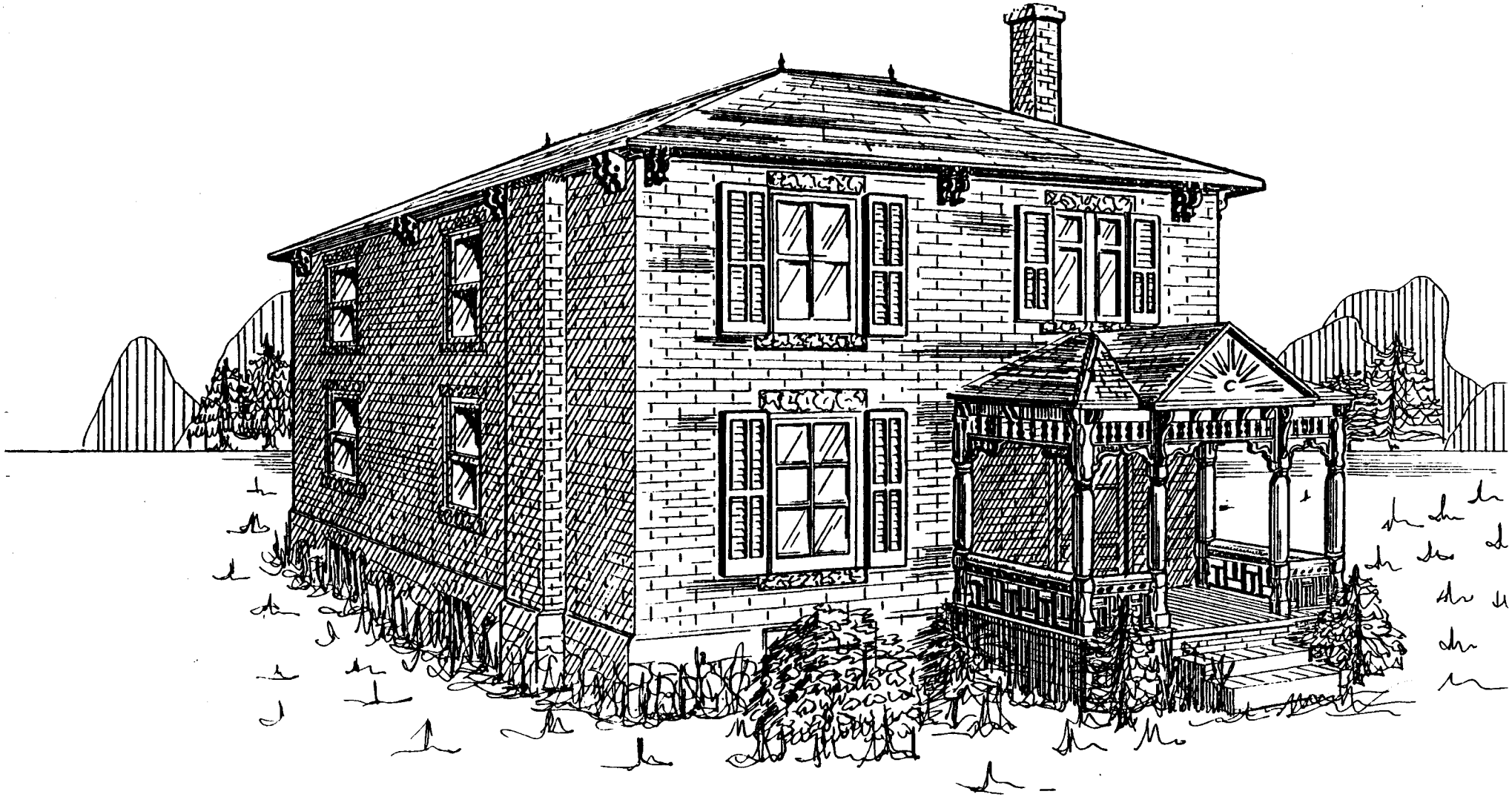


Composed of two layers of solid brick masonry, this farmhouse was built in 1898 by a Brampton builder named W.B. McCoullough for the present owner's uncle, Mr. George Wilson. This solid two-storey house was originally situated on one hundred acres of farmland but is now part of only twenty-five acres, some of which includes orchards. Having always been a farmhouse, this large fifteen-room building has been in the Wilson family since it was constructed. Built during the late Victorian period, this building also has a Regency influence.

Victorianism can be seen in the use of the heavy paired brackets and decorative elements under the cornice. The tall proportion, square plan and low-pitched hip roof are also reminders of this period.

The Regency Style can be easily seen through the treatment of the front porch. The peaked pediment possessing a wooden fanlight, the finely crafted woodwork (rows of spindled and curved brackets are reminiscent of the Eastlake Style) and the low stone foundation are all recognizable elements of this style.

All the major components of the building are original except for the asphalt roof, which had wooden shingles. The only known alterations to the building has been the enclosure of the porch located on the right hand side of the house. Located behind the porch is a shed that was once used as storage for firewood. Constructed like the typical frame building, it still has its original clapboard siding. In addition, there are five other structures on the property, one of which is an original barn with vertical board and batten siding.



Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our goal was to determine if properties within Churchville should be given a Heritage Designation status under the Ontario Heritage Act. On the preceeding pages is a documented account of our research on Churchville's history and architecture. We have discovered twenty-seven properties which we feel are worthy of designation. To designate the entire village as a Heritage District would include many properties that do not meet the criteria for designation. We therefore felt it necessary to categorize them either under Heritage District Designation (section 4), or Individual Property Designation (section 5). The district is located at the heart of Churchville and consists of a group of buildings that once played a vital role in the life of the community. As mentioned earlier, they had former uses ranging from stores to hotels and provide an excellent visual record of Churchville's past.

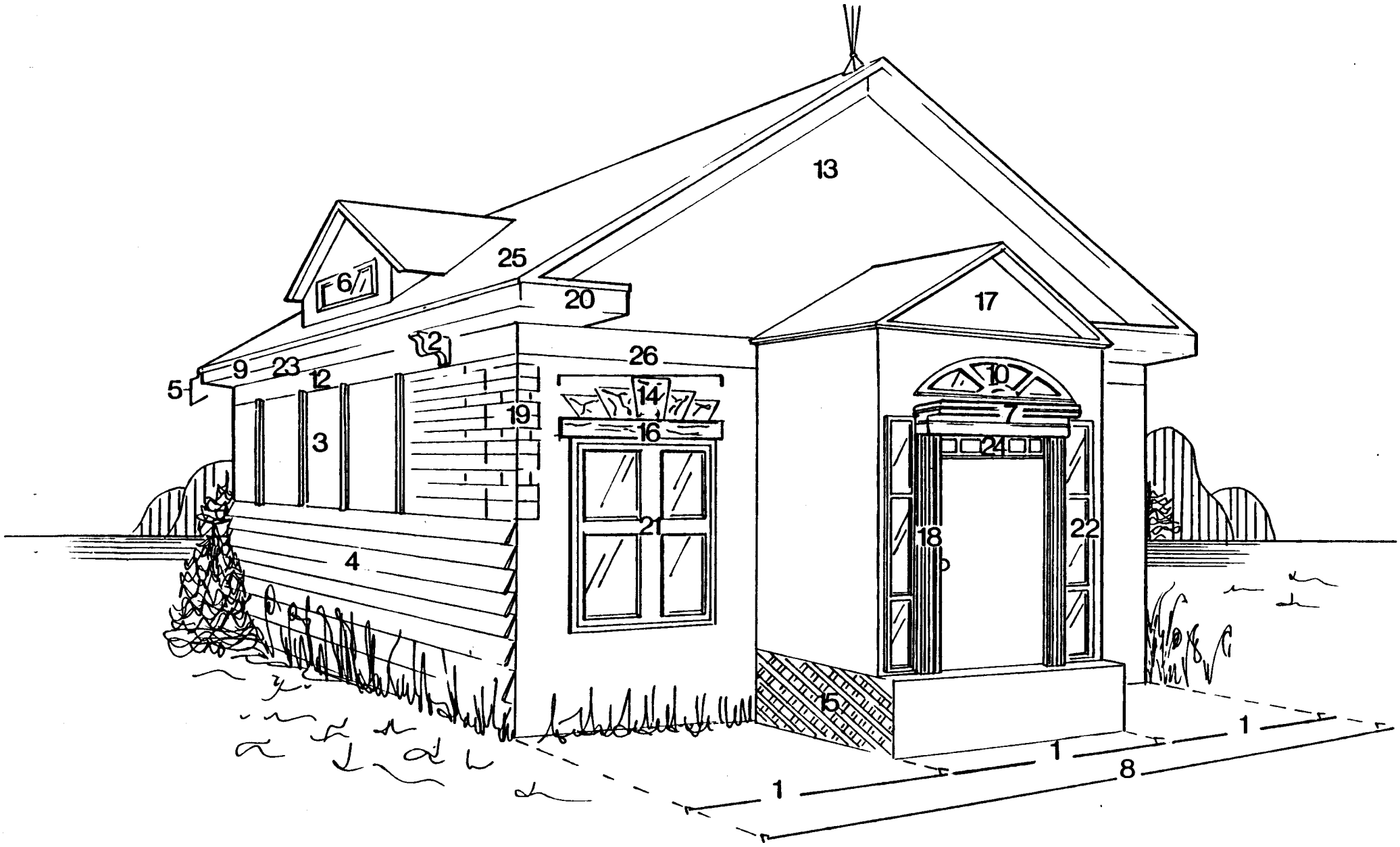
The individual properties are located just on the outskirts of Churchville and are additional reminders of the hamlets exciting past. They not only possess antiquity but also architectural variety in their styles. Important community members once resided in these outlying properties.

From this research, we conclude that the city should designate the 'Heart of Churchville' as a Heritage District (see page 21), under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

We also recommend that the City encourage individual land owners, of the proposed properties outside the district (see page 51), to seek individual designation under Part IV, of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Appendix

7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GLOSSARY

1. BAY- the vertical division of external walls by major repetitive elements such as doors, windows, pillars, columns, etc.

2. BRACKET- a small supporting piece of stone, metal or wood located under eaves for decoration or support.

3. BOARD AND BATTEN- vertical wooden siding with a narrow strip of wood covering the joints between the boards.

4. CLAPBOARD SIDING- boards having a profile of one edge slopping down towards a narrower one, overlapped horizontally on exterior walls.

5. CORNICE- protruding decorative moulding along the under part of eaves.

6. DORMER- the minor gable projecting from either the wall or roof of a building usually bearing a window at the front.

7. ENTABLATURE- the upper part of a column consisting of a moulded or decorated band.

8. FACADE- the face or elevation of a building; usually the front.

9. FASCIA- the wide band forming the front face of the cornice.

10. FANLIGHT- an arch shaped window situated over a door, with radiating sashes suggesting a fan.

11. FINIAL- the crowning feature of a gable or pediment.

12. FRIEZE- the wide, flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall immediately below the cornice.

13. GABLE- the triangular upper section of a wall meeting under the ridge of a pitched roof.

14. KEYSTONE- the central wedge shaped stone or brick forming the arches over windows or doors (voussoirs).

15. LATTICE WORK- overlapping wooden strips that form a pattern of diamond shaped open spaces.

16. LINTEL- spanning a door, it is a beam supporting the weight of the wall above.

17. PEDIMENT- the continuation of eaves on the gable side of a wall forming a closed triangular shape, over entranceways or at the ends of gable roofs.

18. PILASTERS- rectangular columns projecting a small amount from a wall.

19. QUOIN- the arrangement of raised or different coloured bricks at the corners of buildings.

20. RETURN EAVES- the short continuation of eaves horizontally on to the gable side of a wall.

21. SASH- the dividing frame within a window, incorporating any number of panes.

22. SIDELIGHTS- panels at either side of a door consisting of any number of window panes.

23. SOFFIT- the underside of the eaves or cornice.

24. TRANSOM LIGHT- a framed opening over doors or windows which may contain one of more panes of glass.

25. VERGE- the sloping edge of the roof surface.

26. VOUSSOIRS- the bricks that form an arch over doors or widows.

**the architectural terms described and illustrated here pertain only to the houses we have looked at in this book and should not be used as a complete guide to architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

In the process of producing this book we quickly realized that we needed to familiarize ourselves with some architectural styles. Even with some background in historical architecture, we found it necessary to do some more research so that the names and characteristics of these styles could by more clearly defined. Since a complete list of historical architectural styles can be quite extensive, we thought it appropriate to summarize only those styles which we have incorporated into our description of the buildings of Churchville. Though the description of these styles deal primarily with pure examples, the reader will soon discover that the Churchville homes often featured more than one architectural style in their construction and design. It is hoped that the following description of these styles will aid the reader in recognizing the historical and architectural significance of the buildings in the hamlet of Churchville.

Upper Canadian Georgian (1725-1812)

-a derivative of the Georgian Style named after the three King Georges who reigned in England from the early eighteenth century to about 1780

-solid two-and-one-half-storey rectangular houses

-most prominent element being the central front entrance which features plain classical details such as flanking columns, pilasters and a pediment

-symmetrical three-five-or-seven-bay facades with centre doors sometimes including windows

-usually slate-covered hip roof but gable and gambrelled roofs were also used

-dormers are common, featuring classical details similar to the central door

-windows were tall and narrow with a pronounced arch (keystone or pediment), above

Neo-Classical/Loyalist (1810-1835)

-an effort by Canadians to turn away from the Georgian Style to the delicately detailed, gracefully proportioned style of mid-eighteenth century England

-rectangular in plan with centre front door

-usually timber frame with clapboard siding

-symmetrical facade with low-pitched gable roof

-houses were always at least two-storeys high

-larger windows with larger individual panes and shutters

-in masonry homes, the windows were usually topped with recessed semi-circular arches made of brick

-hallmark of the Neo-Classical Style is the entranceway; featuring an elliptical fanlight above, sidelights and classical pediment and columns

Regency

-style typical of 1811-1820 during George IV's office as British Regent and Prince of Wales

-moderate sized buildings used for year-round residences

-often located in a dramatic or romantic setting

-verandah, usually around three sides

-large gallery windows and French doors to provide a good view

-square in plan, sometimes with wings and bays

-the roof is hipped and low-pitched with tall decorative chimneys

-eclectic architectural features include bargeboards, French windows or a verandah with ornamental treillage

Greek Revival/Classical

-flourished through the first half of the nineteenth century

-a revival of or return to the principles of Greek or more often, Roman art and architecture

-in its purest form, it attempted to re-create a Greek temple

-usually a central door but it can also be off to one side

-entablature includes a pediment, cornice, frieze and architrave

-all were delicately decorated

-rural homes have flat or pedimental hoods over windows and open porches that are supported by columns

-columns were symmetrically placed and usually even in number

Victorian (1837-1901)

-named after the reign of Queen Victoria and refers to the Revival and Eclectic architecture of nineteenth-century Great Britain

-direct reaction to the simplicity and formality of the previous classical style

-reflected a return to nature, religion and also towards romanticism

-styles include: Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne Revival and Shingle Style

-in Canada, Victorian architecture was based largely on the medival Gothic

Ontario Gothic (1840-1855)

-style is contained within the Victorian Architecture period in Canada

-characterized by the millwork called gingerbread which was an attempt to copy the carved-stone trim of medival Gothic architecture

-has steep gables with vertical siding to accentuate the height

-the doors, fanlight, and sidelights were adapted to the Gothic Style; more intricately designed with curves, peaks, arches, etc.

-recessed door panels became more intricate

-also features cross-gables and porches or verandahs on more than one side of the building

-often L-shape in plan but may also have a centre gable

-predominately English influence

Vernacular Cottage (1820-1860)

-appeared in large numbers in the 1830's and 1840's

-usually square, or nearly so in plan, and measures one-and-a-half-storeys high

-a deep cellar frequently contained the kitchen

-hipped roof

-large windows often of casement or Neo-Classical in style

-may be Georgian, Loyalist, Regency, Greek, Picturesque, Gothic, or Renaissance Revival in style or a mixture of many of these styles

Vernacular

-rural homes and those found in older parts of towns, villages, and cities usually modest and simple in style

-style characteristics differ from one locality to the next

-most built without the help of architects and they became simpler versions of purer styles already present in the area

-basically four distinct types:

1. Flat-front House
2. Centre-Gable House
3. Gable-Front House
4. Compound House (not applicable in Churchville)

1. Flat-Front House

-most basic kind of house; rectangular in plan with the long front facing the street

-flat symmetrical facade with no projections or recesses except maybe a porch

-majority features a medium gable roof, but may be covered by a hipped, mansard, or flat roof

-simple and plain ornamentation; simple boards or delicate mouldings (based on Greek and Roman 'Classical' ornamentation), served as framing for doors and windows

-attics are illuminated through the use of dormers

-usually an odd number of windows located across the front with upper storey windows situated directly above the lower ones.

3. The Gable-Front House

-the flat-front turned ninety degrees and set with the narrow gabled end facing the street

-entrance placed at this end and a series of rooms arranged down the length of the house

-either one-and-a-half or two-and-a-half-storeys high

-most often built of wood, but brick is common in Ontario

-facade is broken up by a porch, bay windows, or decorative bargeboard

-porch and bay window may project far enough to get its own gabled roof

-square or rectangular in plan

2. The Centre-Gable House (Gothic Cottage)

-the most common type in mid-nineteenth-century Ontario as people were turning away from the simple Georgian Style to a more picturesque, complex, and vertical structure

-a version of the flat-front house with a pointed gable located at the centre of the facade

-this pointed gable may have a window that illuminates on the top storey

-the wall beneath the gable may project a short distance forward but is usually a continuation of the facade

-built of brick or wood with decorated barge-board and an elaborate wooden porch

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